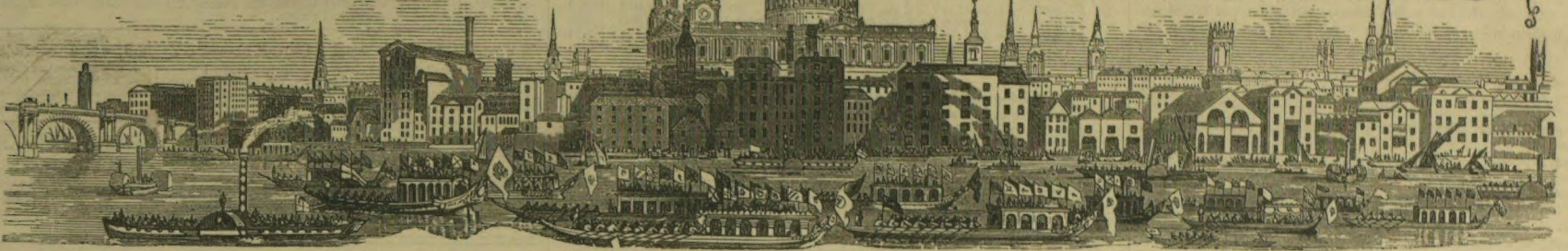


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

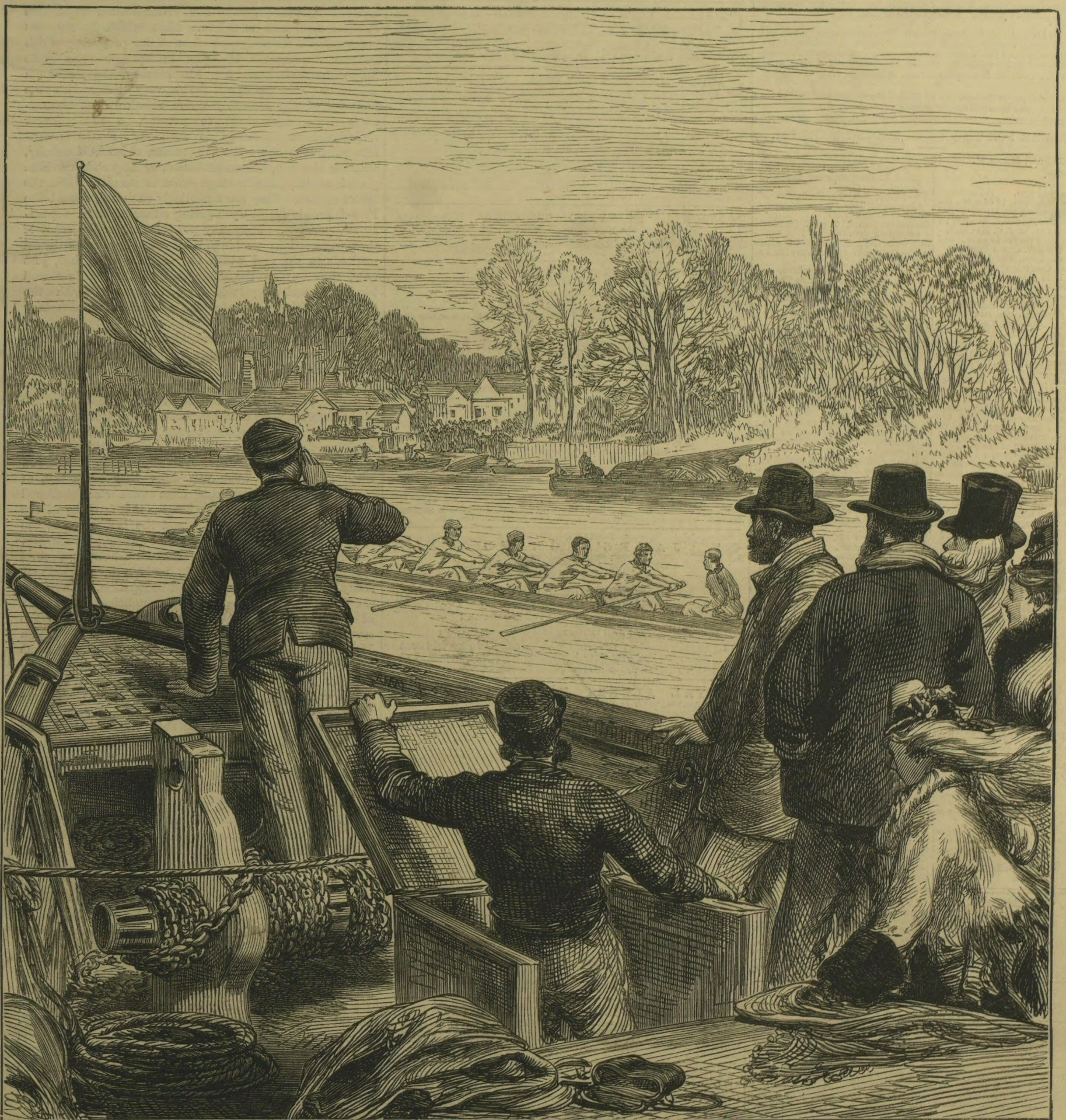


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1858.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6^d.



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE: COACHING THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 2, 1874, at Lawford, New Zealand, the wife of Alfred Cardale, Esq., of a daughter.
On Feb. 3, at Kirkee, the wife of Charles White, R.H.A., of a daughter, stillborn.
On Jan. 19, at Valparaiso, Chili, the wife of John Blair, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Camelford House, Park-lane, Lady Louisa Mills, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Barbadoes, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, John T. Hosking, Navigating Lieutenant R.N., of H.M. West Indies Survey, to Mary, second surviving daughter of the Rev. H. W. Moore, Rector of St. Andrew's, Barbadoes.
On the 28th ult., at Barbadoes, Mr. J. T. Hosking, Navigating Lieutenant, R.N., of H.M. West Indies Survey, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. H. W. Moore, Rector of St. Andrew's, Barbadoes.

On Jan. 13, at Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Bishop of Christchurch, George Phipps Williams, Esq., second son of Joshua Williams, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Q.C., to Edith, second daughter of Sir Thomas Tanser, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at the Pantheon, Oxford-street, Harriet, the widow of Arthur Nockolds, of Stansted, Essex, and daughter of the late Henry Gibbey, of Bishop-Stortford, aged 56, surviving her husband only two months.
On the 11th inst., at South Devon Wharf, William Beer, in his 63rd year, very deeply lamented.
On Jan. 27, at Stellenbosch, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, Walter Flower, the youngest and dearly beloved son of James Flower, Esq., of Cape Town and London.

On the 16th inst., at Clifton Lodge, Clifton-gardens, Emma Mary, the beloved wife of T. M. Kitchen, Esq., aged 34.

On the 13th inst., at Wrexham, Sarah, widow of the late Major-General Ready (formerly Governor of Prince Edward's Island and Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man), and daughter of the late Sir John Tobin, of Liverpool, aged 72.

On the 12th inst., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, of hooping-cough (bronchitis supervening), Charlotte Maude Mary (twin), aged 3 years; and on the 14th inst., Grace Alice, aged 1 year 10 months, daughters of James N. and Emma Clarke.

On the 9th inst., at Selhurst, Thomas McLean, for upwards of fifty years a London publisher, extensively connected with the fine arts, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, 22, Belsize-park, Hampstead, William Abram, of Middle Temple-lane, London, aged 74. Indian and New Zealand papers please copy.

On March 17, at the residence of her brother, John Evan Davies, solicitor, 5, Leicester-villas, Clifton, Bristol, Jane, who was the only surviving daughter of the late John Davies, Comptroller of Customs, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

On the 14th inst., at Brighton, Borlase Warren Cockayne, eldest and much-loved son of George Edward Cockayne, Esq., of Ashbourne House, Patney, Surrey, after a year's great and most patient suffering, from blood-poisoning, caused by the escape of sewer gas, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 11th inst., at Bruntsfield House, Edinburgh, Lady Warrender, aged 40.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | WIND. | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Direction. | Force. |
| March 10 | 30.381 | 39.4 | 32.0 | 77 | 0-10 | WNW. E. | 363 |
| 11 | 30.169 | 39.1 | 28.2 | 68 | 5-32 | ENE. E. | 678 |
| 12 | 29.922 | 36.0 | 31.4 | 85 | 10-34 | ENE. | 478 |
| 13 | 29.930 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 84 | 10-37 | ENE. | 375 |
| 14 | 30.064 | 38.8 | 33.5 | 83 | 34-6 | ENE. NE. | 233 |
| 15 | 30.148 | 36.8 | 34.1 | 91 | 6-31 | NE. ENE. NNW. | 141 |
| 16 | 30.173 | 37.3 | 33.9 | 89 | 10-31 | NNW. NW. | 156 |

* Rain and Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30.424 | 30.220 | 29.963 | 29.927 | 30.057 | 30.147 | 30.213 |
| Temperature of Air | 38.8° | 40.7° | 39.4° | 38.6° | 40.9° | 35.0° | 35.9° |
| Temperature of Evaporation | 37.9° | 36.9° | 34.9° | 33.7° | 32.7° | 31.7° | 31.7° |
| Direction of Wind | NNW. | E. | ENE. | NE. | ENE. | N. | NNW. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 50 | 2 10 | 2 25 | 2 40 | 2 55 | 3 10 | 3 25 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Closed in Passion Week, except Wednesday, Saturday Morning and Evening. Morning Performance, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN (Mr. Sothorn); in the Evening (last time), HOME AND THE SERIOUS FAMILY. On Easter Monday, for a few Nights, Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothorn. Stage Manager, Mr. Cox.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LEGGCOCK—LES PRES SAINT GERVASIS Every Evening at Eight. Mmes. Pauline Rita, Private Boxes, from £1 to £3 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pits, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company in Farnie's Burlesque, BLUE BEARD. "The success of the season." Preceded Every Evening, at Seven, by LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Lady Audley, Miss Louisa Moore (her first appearance this three years).

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland, the People's Caterer.—GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL, on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 27, 1875, and until further notice, at Eight, HAMLET. This great Tragedy will be supported by a most powerful cast, and no expense will be spared to place it on the stage in the most complete form ever witnessed. Hamlet, Mr. W. Criswick; King, Henry Forrester; Ghost, Henry Marston; Polonius, W. H. Stephens; Horatio, F. Shepherd; Laertes, H. C. Sidney; First Gravedigger, H. Nicholls; Gertrude, Eloise Juno; Ophelia, Marie Henderson. Doors open at seven; commence at Half-past Seven with Laughable Farce. Prices, 6d. to 3 guineas.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. English Opera for Five Nights only—IL TROVATORE, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, and LA SONNAMBULA. Powerful cast. On GOOD FRIDAY THE MESSIAH—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. George Fox. Band and Chorus of 40.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, THE ANCIENT BRITONS, by Gilbert A. Beckett; A FAIRY TALE, by Mr. Corney Grain, and THE THREE TENANTS. EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** THIS WEEK. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. The New and Successful Programme of the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Humourist and Comedian, will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers, the whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period. Fautenils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls. No fees; no charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY. ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, EASTER MONDAY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Two Special Performances in the Great Hall, when a NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME will be presented for the first time. NEW AND IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS will be made to the already Powerful Corps of Artists. ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON AN EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall. ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT TWO THOUSAND SHILLING SEATS IN THE GREAT HALL.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—PASSION WEEK PERFORMANCES OF SACRED MUSIC.—Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Bach's PASSION (St. Matthew) on MONDAY NEXT, Wednesday Next, and Good Friday: Handel's MESSIAH on SATURDAY. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Johanna Handley, Madame Elena Corant, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Pater, Miss Dones; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Thurlay Deale, Signor Foll. At the Pianoforte, Mr. Bandegger. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight. Performance, 1s.; at Novello's, 1s.; Berners-street, and 3s.; Area, 4s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d. (Galleries, 1s.). Return Tickets from any station on the Metropolitan and District Railways, including admission, 1s.; or to Balcony (Second Class), 2s. 6d.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT, GOOD FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, at the **HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE,** commencing at Eight o'clock. PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS: Miss Russell (Theatre Royal Drury Lane), Mr. Sydney Herbert, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. J. Romer, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Horace Norman, Mr. Vernon Reed, Mr. Walter Collinson. (By permission of Messrs. Moore and Burgess, of St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.)

selected from the Orchestral and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Programme will embrace Rossini's STABAT MATER, and Selections from THE MESSIAH, ST. PAUL, ELIJAH, GOUNOD'S AVE MARIA; and other Selections from the Works of Mozart, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Bach. The "Stabat Mater" will be conducted by Herr W. Meyer Lutz.

Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8. Prices of admission from One Shilling to Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and at the Holborn Amphitheatre, on and after Wednesday, the 24th inst. For further particulars see "Times" and "Telegraph" of Wednesday next.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 24, the Forty-third annual Passion Week Performance of THE MESSIAH—Miss Anna Williams, Madame Pater, Mr. Vernon Herbert, Mr. Trumper, Mr. Harper, Organist, Mr. Wiling. Tickets, 3s.; Gallery, numbered, 5s.; Area, 6s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—FIRST MATINEE of the THIRTY-FIRST SEASON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13. Signor Pupini, Violin. Tickets for Members sent on Monday. Nominations, Names, and Addresses to be sent to Professor ELIA, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending:

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.—Concert. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Antoinette Sterling. Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda.
TUESDAY, 23.—Shakespeare's OTHELLO—Mr. Creswick, Mr. Herman Vezin (by permission of Mr. J. Hollingshead), Miss Carlisle, Miss Genevieve Ward (by permission of Mr. F. B. Chatterton).
THURSDAY, 25.—Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT—Mrs. W. Kendal (Miss Madge Robertson) (by permission of Mr. Hare), Miss Carlisle, Miss Annie Goodall; Mr. Herman Vezin (by permission of Mr. J. Hollingshead), Mr. E. Saker (Manager, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool), Mr. W. Kendal (by permission of Mr. Hare), &c. For other names see daily papers.
GOOD FRIDAY, 26.—Great Sacred Concert. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto-Alvalden, and Pater, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Cornet, Mr. J. Levy; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Crystal Palace Choir and Orchestra.
SATURDAY, 27.—Concert. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty inches high, plays a game of whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDIENCE, with a view to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY and of MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in the ARTS, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy at King's College, Mineralogist to her Majesty, &c., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., on MARCH 29, 30, 31, and APRIL 1, 2, 3, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms: Half a Guinea for the Course.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

France invites our congratulations. She has achieved what was commonly accounted by herself, as well as by her neighbours, a political impossibility. Not without many throes, indeed, but without bloodshed, she has passed under an organic and permanent form of Constitutional Government. The event, looked at in bare outline, resembles a dream. That which hardly two years ago M. Thiers proposed, and for proposing which he was thrust out of office in spite of the great things he had done for his country, has now in substance been accepted. The very thing that the majority of the Assembly which overthrow his Government were determined to prevent, a much larger majority have consented to sanction. France is constituted a Republic. For the present, at least, Monarchy, whether absolute, or constitutional, or Imperial, has been placed at this disadvantage—that it stands outside the fences of law. They are not utterly excluded, should the French people decide upon giving either of them a paramount position. They may possibly, one or the other of them, succeed in pushing their way by constitutional methods to the end which they contemplate; but, just now, they are on the other side of the legally-traced boundary, and they will have to contend with the inevitable disadvantages of the position into which they have been driven.

Most people have watched this rapid process of transformation with interest bordering upon astonishment. It was notorious that the National Assembly, elected for the purpose of ratifying terms of peace with Germany, was predominantly Royalist. It was also very soon made manifest that a large majority of its members, although elected under a Republic and for a special service, were intent upon substituting for that Republic a form of Constitution more closely in harmony with French associations and traditions. Until their proper work was done they could not, of course, assail the provisional framework which sheltered them whilst doing it. But when the last farthing of the war indemnity had been paid, and the last corps of the army of occupation was on the eve of quitting the country, the majority of the Assembly, far from admitting that its special work was its sole work, undertook, not without many protests against its alleged usurpation, to trace out the lines upon which a permanent political constitution of France should be based. We need not follow the several attempts which were made to adjust the basis to a Monarchical form, because all of them failed. It came at last to this—that unless there were some compromise between the existing state of things and that state to which each party was looking forward, what was provisional in its character, instead of becoming established, would lapse into anarchy, and the National Assembly, in averting their faces from Republicanism, would swiftly run into the arms of Bonapartism—a consummation which it more intensely dreaded. All sorts of shifts and combinations were discussed with a view to escape the disagreeable alternative, but to no purpose. It was found that some predilections would have to be sacrificed by all the parties who were intent upon a permanent organisation of the Public Powers, and, as a restoration of the Empire loomed more and more distinctly through the haze of the immediate future, the sacrifices were made, a majority was evolved, and a Conservative Republic was legally constituted.

This week, M. Buffet having, after many fruitless efforts, succeeded in obtaining a Cabinet representative, in the main, of the parties which comprised the new majority, has announced to the National Assembly the policy it is intended to pursue. The language of the Declaration will probably be regarded as retrogressive; in substance, perhaps, it scarcely deserves the unfavourable comments which the press of all parties in France (except that of the Imperialists) has passed upon it. The general tenor of it must, no doubt, disappoint the expectations of keen partisans. The hands are those of Esau, though the voice may be that of Jacob.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21.

Palm Sunday.
Vernal Equinox.
Full moon, 1.52 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Dr. Hessey; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon E. Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Sir J. C. Hawkins.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. Dr. Utterton, Suffragan Bishop of Guildford; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor and Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3.30 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Prebendary Row on the Documents of the New Testament as Historical).

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Equal day and night.
William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Taylor on Rivers and Streams).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Coryton on Trade Routes via British Burma to Western China).
Corporation of the Caledonian Assylum, annual court, 1 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 7 p.m., annual performance of Bach's Passion Music, "St. Matthew."
Highland Society, general court and annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Amateur Athletic Championship meeting, Lillie-bridge.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Bach's Passion Music, "St. Matthew"). The same on Wednesday and Friday.
Accession of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, now of Italy, 1849.
Nottingham and Bromley Races, Spring Meetings.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, anniversary dinner, London Tavern.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Colonel Lane Fox on Chest Measurement of Recruits; papers by the Rev. D. D. Heath and Messrs. Kinnahan, Abbott, and Howorth).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Accession of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, now of Italy, 1849.
Nottingham and Bromley Races, Spring Meetings.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, anniversary dinner, London Tavern.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Colonel Lane Fox on Chest Measurement of Recruits; papers by the Rev. D. D. Heath and Messrs. Kinnahan, Abbott, and Howorth).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Sir William Wright and Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw on the Hull Docks).
Association for the Protection of Commercial Interests, annual meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (musical entertainment).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Norwich on the Lord's Prayer).
Police Orphanage, Twickenham, annual concert at St. James's Hall.
Contest for Amateur Bicycle Championship at Lillie-bridge.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

West Drayton Races.
Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; annual court, 2 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (M. H. Hicks on Phosphates in Cambrian Rocks; papers by Messrs. M. H. Hawkins, H. G. Seeley, and R. Etheridge).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Sir Gardner Wilkinson on the Listening Slave and the Flaying of Marsyas).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (the Rev. W. H. Jones on Finding the Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon).

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day. Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
Her Majesty's Maundy, Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Walker on elephant-hunting in Essex; the Thames Valley in the Mammoth Period).
Parliament to adjourn to April 5.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Good Friday.
The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. B. McCaul, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of St. John's, Holloway; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
St. James's, the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.
Whitehall, noon, the Rev. W. H. Bliss, Rector of West Isley, Bucks; 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, assistant chaplain.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Easter Eve.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society ("The Messiah").

PALEOTECHNIC GALLERY, 106, New Bond-street. W.—The EXHIBITION of PICTURES by the old Masters and deceased British Artists, including masterpieces by Murillo, L. da Vinci, P. P. Rubens, F. Mieris, G. Turburch, A. Goup, P. de Hooch, Rembrandt, D. Teniers, A. Canaletto, F. Hals, Wynants, and A. V. Velde, J. Ruysdael, P. Wouwermans, F. Francis, Botticelli, Himmerlinck, S. Ruysdael, Van Goyen, Pater, W. Vandervelde, J. Stark, son, Sir A. Calcott, R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, R.A., Sir T. Lawrence, R.A., J. P. Herring, son, A. Vickers, son, T. Stothard, R.A., Sir E. Landseer, R.A., W. Hogarth, J. S. Cottoman; and Statuettes by the best French Artists. Open from Ten till Six. Admission (including catalogue) One Shilling.

LA VIGNE, DORE'S NEW PICTURE, just added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SNOWDON IN WINTER.—SUNRISE.—Exhibition of Works by ELIJAH WALTON, including the above fine Picture and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other subjects. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission and Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

Taken altogether, it may, we think, be interpreted as the outcome of political astuteness in association with sincerity of purpose. It speaks, on behalf of the Republic which it represents, to the apprehensions of France. Its tone is meant to be soothing. The Republic has been legally constituted, and it is sought to impress upon the French mind that no evil therefrom need be reasonably feared. The victors assume, as far as they can, the tone of the victims, lest the triumph they have achieved should become morally fruitless. It is as though they said to all who may have taken fright at the sudden and extensive change which they represent—"Don't be alarmed; don't allow yourselves to be agitated by nervous apprehensions; the Republic will be anything but anarchical in its movements, anything but subversive of the bases of society. Go to your several vocations in confidence. It will effectually protect you while under the shadow of the law. It recognises its own responsibility. It will vigorously prosecute its own legitimate objects. It will take no notice of its former political foes, further than to assure to them the same rights which it guarantees to all other citizens. It has no resentments to indulge. It seeks not to abridge freedom of thought or of opinion; but when that freedom takes on the form of active hostility to the law of the land it will be dealt with as it deserves." The reader will see that the probable purpose of the new Cabinet in making this kind of declaration is to obviate, as far as possible, unfounded prejudices against that form of Constitutional Government under which it serves. It is meant partly to act upon the mind of the President of the Republic, and in part, no doubt, to conciliate the partisans of Royalty all over France. This, at any rate, is our interpretation of the document read by M. Buffet to the National Assembly. It will be very soon seen how far such an interpretation will be confirmed by facts.

The conduct of the Left throughout the late proceedings of the Assembly has exhibited, to a marvellous extent, what can be effected in political movements by perfect discipline under the guidance of sagacious moderation. It would hardly be too much to say that the French Republic has been legally constituted by M. Gambetta. The self-restraint which he has succeeded in imposing upon his associates is hardly yet rewarded with the success to which it points, but is, nevertheless, unhesitatingly maintained. The ultimate victory—a majority, we mean, at the general election, which in all probability will take place this year—is almost assured to the Left, supposing that they continue to preserve their present attitude. They can listen without angry excitement to the extreme Conservative professions made by the Government which they have been mainly instrumental in exalting to power. They probably well understand that, under the veil of diction which might be construed as offensive to the Republican spirit, the measures which will be enacted before the dissolution are not likely to assume a character altogether offensive. They are making the best of their position. They think they can afford to wait. Should they ultimately achieve the triumph for which they are working, the very discipline through which they are passing will largely help both to dispose and qualify them to turn it to the best account.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle yesterday week included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness of Ely, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Lord Steward and Countess Beauchamp, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lord Elphinstone, and Mr. D. Cameron (of Lochiel).

The Queen gave an audience to the Judge Advocate-General on Saturday last. The children of Prince and Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Stewart Browne, Canon of Llandaff, officiated.

King Francis and Queen Marie (of Naples) and the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Their Majesties, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, left the castle at a quarter before four o'clock for London, attended by the Comtesse Eleonore de Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, the Countess of Morton, Comte de la Tour, and Colonel Teesdale. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness of Ely, the Master of the Horse and the Countess of Bradford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont, Lord Elphinstone, Mr. D. Cameron (of Lochiel), and the Master of the Household.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness's mausoleum at Frogmore was, by command of the Queen, opened during the day to enable the household to visit it. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and the Earl of Malmesbury. The Marquis of Lorne was introduced and sworn in a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Mr. Edmond S. Harrison, Deputy Clerk of the Council, was present, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. The Duke of Richmond and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of her Majesty.

Thursday was the twenty-seventh birthday of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). It was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London for the purpose of her Majesty holding a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily outdoor exercise, and Prince Leopold has also driven out.

Her Majesty was represented at the funeral of Sir Arthur Helps by Sir Thomas Biddulph, and the Hon. C. L. Wood attended on behalf of the Prince of Wales. Wreaths of choice

exotics sent by the Queen and Prince Leopold, and a cross sent by Princess Beatrice, were placed upon the coffin. The Queen has, with prompt kindness, requested Lady Helps to retain possession of the residence at Kew which her Majesty formerly assigned to her late Clerk of the Council.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen; and Viscount Hawarden and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Mr. D. Cameron (of Lochiel) as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, were present, yesterday week, at the public supper of the boys of Christ's Hospital. The Princess was present on Saturday at the Saturday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. The Prince presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows at Willis's Rooms. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, performed by the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Canon J. R. Wood, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Bishop of Ripon. The Prince and Princess visited the Queen at Windsor on Monday, and the Prince dined with Mr. H. Petre at his residence in Berkeley-square. His Royal Highness hunted on Tuesday with Mr. Selby Lowndes's hounds near Leighton Buzzard. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived in town from Eastwell Park, Kent.

Prince Louis Napoléon attained his nineteenth year on Tuesday. There was no special celebration at Chiselhurst.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador left Chesham House on Saturday last for St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Rome.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Holderness House from Wynyard Park.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have arrived at their residence in Stable-yard, St. James's, from Warwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have arrived at Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens, from Russborough.

Viscount and Viscountess Canterbury and the Hon. Mabel Manners-Sutton have arrived in Queensberry-place.

Sir Matthew White Ridley and Miss Ridley have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from Blagdon.

Entertainments have been given by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Lady Molesworth, Lord and Lady Belper, Lady Brett, Sir Alexander and Lady Katherine Bannerman, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Petre, Mr. and Mrs. Morant, and Mrs. A. F. Thistlethwayte.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The army of King Alfonso XII. does not seem to be making progress in its campaign against the Carlists before Estella. The positions of Monte Esquinza and San Cristoval, which were occupied in the first days of February, are being abandoned, and there has been some indecisive fighting. Our illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist lately with that army in Navarre, bear reference to the state of affairs when the young King recently visited its camp. The entry into the town of Tafalla, which for a day or two was his Majesty's head-quarters, is represented in one of these sketches. Another subject is the scene at a railway station where cavalry horses were put into the vans for conveyance to join the army. The grand gate of Santa Maria, at Burgos, with the King passing through when he visited that town, forms an illustration which is accompanied by some Madrid city sketches; these have no particular connection with the war, but show different classes of the populace in the streets of the capital city.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.

A few hours only will elapse from the publication of this Number of our Journal, before the decision of that exciting trial of manly strength and aquatic or athletic skill on the metropolitan river of England, which is always regarded with eager interest by the youth of the present generation. The two rival crews selected to represent the University Boat Clubs of the Isis and the Cam have, during the past fortnight, been watched in their practice on the Thames, whether in the morning or afternoon, by large numbers of critical or enthusiastic spectators; but this is not the occasion for comment or prophecy in regard to their performance. Our front-page Engraving, indeed, shows the manner of "coaching"—that is to say, of superintending and instructing the Cambridge crew, an office discharged by Mr. Goldie or Mr. Chambers from the deck of Mr. W. F. Watson's vessel, the Marguerite, lent for that service, under the command of Captain Osgood. The portraits of Mr. H. E. Rhodes, of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Mr. J. P. Way, of Brasenose, Oxford, who are appointed to wield the stroke-oars of their respective University boats, will be acceptable to many friends and supporters or admirers of their prowess. These are from the photographs by Messrs. Hills and Saunders. Our bird's-eye view of the four-mile course between Putney and Mortlake is calculated to help those not so well acquainted with that part of the Thames and its shores in comprehending the accounts which will be given of the race to be rowed this afternoon. They will be enabled to follow its rapid movement up the stream, from its starting-point at the Aqueduct, just below the Star and Garter at Putney, over the first mile and beyond the famous Crabtree and Soapworks, beneath Hammersmith Bridge, which is sure to be loaded with a gazing multitude, thence past Chiswick Eyot, or islet, into the wider space oforney Reach, on to the railway-bridge at Barnes, and finally to Mortlake, ending with the Ship Hotel at that agreeable river-side village. We only hope, at the time of writing, that the best set of men will be the winners, and we have no doubt that it will be so, as we believe it has usually been so in former years.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Dublin with the usual enthusiasm, but everything passed off quietly. The old custom of trooping the colours in the Castle-yard was revived by the Duke of Abercorn. His Grace appeared on the balcony with Lady Georgina Hamilton and the principal members of the Viceregal household. A crowd of about 10,000 persons assembled in the yard, and the proceedings were characterised by the greatest good-humour. The day passed off quietly in other towns in Ireland. In London the shamrock was generally worn by Irishmen, and special-services were held in Roman Catholic churches.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bickmore, W. F.; Vicar of Kenilworth, to be Vicar of Stone. Bowles, Thomas; Rector of East Hendred, near Wantage, Berks. Brown, Richard Holgate; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral. Chandler, H. C. D.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. Dudley, Henry Thornton; Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Stafford. Gurney, F.; Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Plymouth. Humphreys, Henry Sackett; Vicar of Thornton-in-Lonsdale. Pennefather, S. E.; Vicar of Kenilworth. Sergeant, J. F.; Vicar of St. Mary's, North End, Fulham. Turner, Herbert Charles, Curate of Stevenage; Vicar of Sheepshed. Wilkinson, W. Farley; Rector of Glington, Northamptonshire, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

It is stated that Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, will be the new Chaplain-General to the Forces.

The *Worcester Journal* says it is understood that Dean Peel has left £1500 to found a scholarship at Oxford, tenable by a scholar elected from the cathedral school.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have appropriated their surplus income for last year, and awarded grants of £200 each (with few exceptions) to 104 benefices in all the dioceses of England and Wales, except Durham. The total grants were £21,800, to meet benefactions of £31,200.

The new oak screen which has been erected at Winchester Cathedral, from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, is a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce and Dean Garnier. It has two returns, and in the northern one will be placed the jewelled pastoral staff of the late Bishop, the gift of many lay men and women of the Church. The central arch will be fitted with gates of metalwork. The screen has lately received that which was wanting to denote its memorial character—viz., two shields of arms and two plates of burnished brass.

The officers of the Royal Engineers have placed in Rochester Cathedral a stained-glass window to the memory of the late Captain Buckle, who fell at Coemassie in January last year. A memorial window to the late Dean Stevens will shortly be erected in the cathedral.—A mural tablet has been placed in Winchester Cathedral, near the memorial to Hedley Vicars and his comrades of the 97th Regiment, in memory of Captain George L. Huyshe, the Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces under Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Ashantee campaign, who died of fever at Prahsu. The memorial has been erected by the officers of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The *Western Morning News* states that, though originally a Dissenter, Mr. S. Marling, the new M.P. for Stroud, has built a new church in his own parish, and endowed it with an income of £200 a year; the hon. gentleman has also built a National school-room, a schoolmaster's house, and a parsonage at a cost of £10,000; he has subscribed £500 towards the schools of another parish, though he has no sympathy with its High-Church Vicar's views; he has given £250 to another national school, £2000 towards the restoration of a church, and £500 towards the restoration of Gloucester Cathedral.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held on Monday last, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Rev. John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Earlestown, in the parish of Newton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire; and Epsom, Christ Church, Surrey. Rebuilding the churches at Hognaston, near Ashbourne, Derby; Langton-Matavers, near Wareham, Dorset; and Therfield, near Royston, Herts. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Aldington, near Hythe, Kent; Brewardine, Hereford; Chippenham St. Andrew, Wilts; Corscombe, near Dorchester; South Hackney, Christ Church, Middlesex; Upavon, near Marlborough, Wilts; Fordham, near Soham, Cambridge; Little Wymondley, near Stevenage, Herts; and Ubley, near Bristol. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building the church at Brandon in the parish of Brancepeth, Durham; and towards restoring the church of Clymping, Sussex, were each increased. Grants were also made from the special School-Church and Mission House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Capel Curig, near Bangor; Dunkirk, near Chesterton, Stafford; and Hill-in-Millom, near Broughton-in-Furness. This meeting was the last in the society's financial year, and grants amounting to £11,435 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-one new churches (twenty-four of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of fifteen, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation of 101 existing churches. The carrying out of the above works called forth from the promoters of them the sum of £383,603. The committee have also granted £680 towards building twenty-four school or mission churches; but in every case there has been much regret felt at the smallness of the sum voted through the inadequacy of funds.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Vinerian Law Scholarship has been awarded to A. Hopkinson, B.A., Stowell Fellow of University.—The Hall and Hall Houghton Prizes have been awarded as follows:—Greek Testament—Senior prize not awarded; junior, A. E. P. Gray, B.A., Brasenose. Septuagint—senior, J. E. Walker, B.A. Corpus; junior, A. J. Miller, scholar of Exeter. Syriac prize—Rev. F. H. Woods, B.A., Jesus. The examiners recommend H. B. Barnes, All Souls, and P. T. Bainbridge, B.A., Pembroke, for prizes of books.—Mr. G. Wood, B.A., scholar of Trinity, has been elected to a fellowship at Pembroke.

The vacant University scholarships at Cambridge have been adjudged after open competition as follows:—Bell scholarships (open to the sons or orphans of clergymen only), C. Bryans, King's, and S. R. James, Trinity; Barnes Scholarship, H. G. Barnard, Christ's; Albott Scholarship, W. H. Macauley, King's. The award of the examiners for the members' prizes was declared as follows:—English essay—Adjudged to Thomas Clarkson, B.A., King's. Latin essay—None adjudged.—Dr. Henry Annesley Woodham, one of the most distinguished members of the University, died at Cambridge on Tuesday.

It is announced that the name of Lord Moncrieff, the Liberal candidate for the Chancellorship of Glasgow University, has been withdrawn by his committee. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., will therefore be returned unopposed.

By new regulations of the governing body of Rugby School, the scholarships are increased in number and in value. There will be an election of nine scholars next June, and every succeeding June. The examination will commence on June 22.

The Rev. F. Heppenstall, M.A., Head Master of the Perse School at Cambridge, has been elected to the head mastership of Sedbergh Grammar School.

The prize of £8 offered by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate to the junior boy who should stand highest on the whole list in the late examination has been awarded to T. Stone, of the Devon County School, West Buckland. It is stated that he was first by a considerable number of marks.

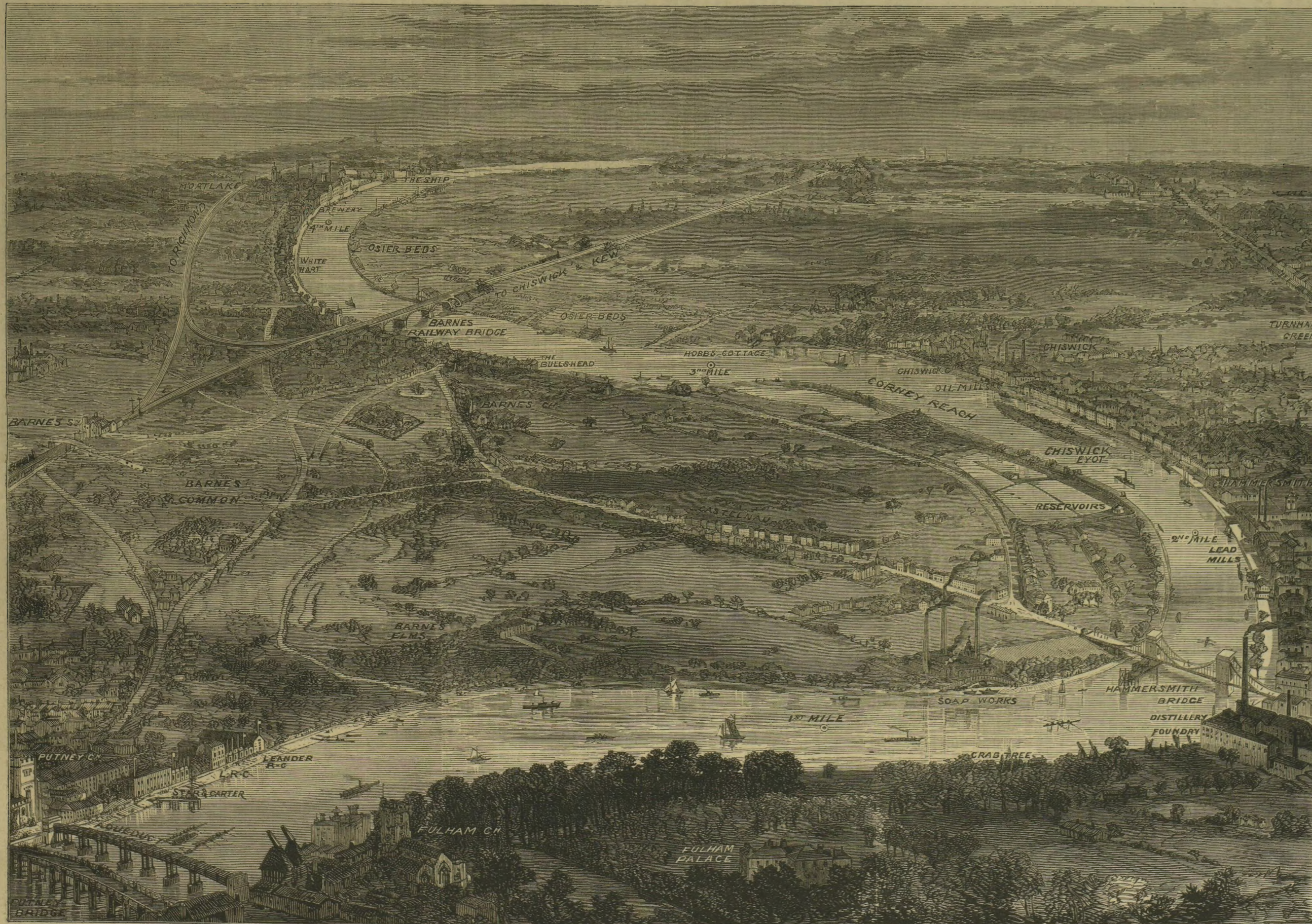
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



CAVALRY HORSES SENT BY RAIL TO THE NORTH.



A SKETCH AT TAFALLA.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COURSE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Thursday, March 18.

The theatre of the Palace of Versailles, where the National Assembly holds its sittings, was crowded with deputies and official and political personages on Friday last, eager to hear the declaration which it was known the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers intended to make respecting the policy of the new Government. To have obtained even the modified approval of the various fractions of the Assembly would have been a most difficult task; but, as it has turned out, nearly all parties appear to be disappointed with the Ministerial programme. Certainly it is eminently Conservative. It speaks in the customary style of the policy of the Government being devoid of either provocation or weakness, of being ready to protect an industrious population against subversive attacks and passions, and of defending the principles of order and, of course, of preserving society—always a safe phrase, as it serves to reassure the timid, thriving bourgeoisie. Further, it promises to shield France against all factious intrigues—meaning thereby that it will restrain the Bonapartist propaganda. On the other hand, the declaration, sensibly enough, proclaims that the new Government will never be the instrument of a policy of vindictiveness. A spirit of suspicion, it goes on to say, far from strengthening it, would deprive it of the necessary co-operation, and perpetuate and envenom existing divisions, which it should be the endeavour of every Administration to efface. The only measures which the declaration shadows forth are a law relating to the press and another confirming for a definite period the present system of selecting the Mayors by the Government. The reading of the declaration was received with marked coldness, and it was only some moments after its conclusion that the Right Centre broke the glacial silence which prevailed with a few feeble cheers.

The Assembly occupied itself on Saturday with the third reading of the Military Reorganisation Bill, and finally settled the vexed question as to whether there should be four or six companies in each battalion and one or two captains per company, by deciding in favour of the smaller number. On Monday it proceeded to the election of a President in succession to M. Buffet, when, all the fractions of the Left having determined to support the Duc d'Audriffet-Pasquier, he was chosen by 418 out of 581 votes. The day following, M. Duclerc, the candidate put forward by the Left, was elected by a large majority one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, to fill the post vacated by the Duke's promotion to the presidential chair. On Tuesday, at the opening of the sitting, the Duke delivered a short address, marked by good taste, and the conciliatory tone of which secured for it the approval of the entire Assembly. On Wednesday the debate on the Bonapartist pensions was resumed. An amendment proposing that they should be revised and the grant for their payment cancelled was rejected by 306 votes against 304. Another amendment, calling upon the Government to ascertain whether all the formalities required in obtaining the pensions had been complied with, was afterwards carried by 322 votes against 307.

The Empress of Russia arrived in Paris from San Remo on Saturday evening, and received a formal visit from Marshal MacMahon on the Monday, after which, accompanied by Princess Orloff, she paid a visit to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in the Bois de Boulogne. Her Majesty left on Tuesday evening for St. Petersburg.

Isabelle, the famous bouquettiére of the Jockey Club, who, in her bizarre costume—comprising the colours of the latest winning French horse—used to frequent all the principal races, and who commonly spent the small hours of the morning under the porte cochère of the Jockey Club, or on the staircase of the Maison Dorée, has been deprived of her lucrative functions by a vote of the committee of the club. Although possessed of considerable realised property, in addition to a handsome income, Isabelle steadily refused to contribute towards the support of her aged mother, who was forced to take legal proceedings against her. The surprising thing is that this incident has furnished several Paris newspapers with an excuse for printing columns upon columns of reminiscences of the celebrated bouquettiére during the palmy days of the Second Empire.

There is a talk here of a wager between Count Esterhazy and M. Soleillet, the explorer of the desert of Sahara, who has undertaken to walk from Vienna to Paris, a distance of about 750 miles, in fifteen days. The affair is fixed for the ensuing autumn.

The annual ball at the Opéra Comique for the benefit of the dramatic artistes of Paris, the grand attraction of which is the number of celebrated actresses who are invariably present, took place last Saturday night, and yielded upwards of £1000 to the funds of the society.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel and his eldest son, Prince Humbert, having both been born on the 14th inst., their birthday was celebrated in Italy, on Sunday, with public rejoicings. In honour of the event, a review was held in Rome, at which Prince Humbert was present.

Signor Minghetti, in making his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, showed that there had been a considerable improvement at the end of the fiscal year, 1874. He also stated that there would be a deficit of 24,000,000 lire in the preliminary estimates for 1876, besides the expenditure yet to be proposed; but he held out hopes of being able to effect an equilibrium. On Wednesday the Chamber continued the discussion of clause 1 of the bill for increasing certain registration taxes. Signor Minghetti agreed to the modifications proposed by the committee, and the clause, which was combated by some deputies and defended by Signor Sella and others, was ultimately adopted by 182 votes against 165.

Garibaldi has improved in health. On Sunday he received the members of the Tiber Commission. They disapprove of his scheme for diverting the Tiber on the ground of its expense. The plans for the harbour at Fiumicino they consider highly satisfactory.

Six Roman Catholic ecclesiastics—namely, Archbishops Manning, McClosky, Ledochowski, Deschamps, and Gianelli, and Father Bartolini—were appointed Cardinals at a Consistory held by the Pope at the Vatican, on Monday, and the appointment of five other Cardinals was reserved. Several bishops were also nominated, and measures respecting the Catholic Church in America were adopted. On the same occasion the Pope pronounced an allocution. In the course of his remarks Pius IX. deplored the state of the Church, the condition of Italy, and the promulgation in Germany of orders in which, he said, the Vatican decrees were falsified, and represented as restraining the liberty of the Cardinals in the election of his successor.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council concluded, last Saturday, the debate on the appeal of M. Lachat, Bishop of Basle, against his removal from his see by the Diocesan Conference. The appeal was rejected by 80 votes against 20.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Second Chamber has adopted, by 47 votes against 15, a bill for the redemption of 10,000,000 fl. of the Public Debt.

GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor has somewhat improved, and his Majesty has been able to transact business.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet, in its sitting on Monday, voted the third reading of the Budget and the Financial Law, without modification, as passed at the second reading. During the debate Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, announced that the Government adhered to the resolution of the Chamber to increase the grants for settling the outstanding claims connected with the Schleswig-Holstein war loan. This statement was received with applause. On Tuesday the Lower House considered the bill relative to the withdrawal of State grants from Roman Catholic bishops, and decided to discuss it without referring it to a committee. The Government asserted that the measure was necessary to put a stop to what they regarded as a pernicious state of things, for the Church treated the State with scorn. Prince Bismarck, who was received with great cheering, described the Pope as being misguided by Jesuits, and remarked that the Government was protecting German mental freedom against Rome.

Bishop Knebel, a German Catholic prelate, has been fined 500 marks, with the alternative of imprisonment, for illegal acts. The Old Catholics of Berlin have issued an address concurring with the appeal of Count Frankenberg to the loyalty of his fellow-religionists. Herr Kosiolek, late editor of the Ultramontane journal the *Germania*, has been condemned in his absence to two years' imprisonment, with immediate arrest. Bishop Brinkmann was arrested on Thursday morning, and conducted to Warendorf, where he will undergo the fortnight's imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday last, passed, by 78 votes against 68, the bill for an extraordinary military credit of 3,827,800 fl.

The Wurtemberg Diet was opened on Monday. The Speech from the Throne announces that bills will be presented for modifying existing laws so as to enable the Government to carry out the Imperial Civil Marriage and Coinage Acts.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Spanish Government has demanded the extradition of the Infante Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, for offences against the common law.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor's journey into Dalmatia will take place with unusual pomp, and his Majesty will be accompanied by a numerous suite. The Emperor has selected Venice as the place where he will meet the King of Italy on April 5. He will be accompanied by Count Andrassy and several Ministers.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has approved the bill brought forward by independent members relative to the legal position of Old Catholics.

SWEDEN.

M. de Carleson, the Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation to the King. His Majesty has reserved giving a decision, and M. de Carleson will therefore continue provisionally in office.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has been opened for a special Session by royal ordinance.

AMERICA.

A sum of half a million dollars has been allotted by the United States Government on behalf of the Philadelphia Exhibition of next year.

It is shown by diplomatic correspondence published at Washington that the dispute respecting the Virginus affair has been settled by an agreement on the part of Spain to pay the United States an indemnity of 80,000 dols.

Mr. Goddive S. Orth and Mr. Horace Maynard, both former members of Congress, have been confirmed by the Senate as United States Ministers, the former to Austria and the latter to Turkey.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened by the Emperor on Tuesday for an extraordinary Session. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty stated that in four northern provinces disturbances had occurred, excited by religious fanaticism and opposition to the metrical system, but that they had been promptly suppressed. The extra Session has been necessitated by certain measures remaining over from the previous Session.

CANADA.

The Standing Committee of the Senate has reported the Marine Telegraph Bill, with some amendments, and the safety of the measure is now assured.

A motion for an address to the Crown, which had been introduced in the Dominion Parliament, praying for legislation to amend the British North American Act in favour of denominational education in New Brunswick, has been defeated, and an amendment has been carried, by a majority of 59, declaring it inadvisable to invoke Imperial legislation to override the rights of any province of the Dominion, but praying the Queen to use her influence with the New Brunswick Legislature with a view of modifying the laws in favour of the Catholic minority.

INDIA.

The Budget shows that on account of extraordinary expenditure it will be necessary to raise by loans nearly four and a half millions sterling. There is not to be any new taxation nor an appeal to the English market.

The Government has sanctioned the construction of the Elphinstone Wet Docks at Bombay.

The Tariff Committee appointed by the Government has decided in favour of retaining the Indian import duties on Manchester goods.

The defence of the Guicowar of Baroda was begun on Saturday last, and brought to a close on the following Tuesday. Serjeant Ballantine, in opening the case, put in a written statement by the accused, showing that he had no motive for the crime imputed to him, and denying that he had tampered with the Residency servants. The learned counsel, in his address to the Court, pointed out the improbability of the charge, and endeavoured to prove that the witnesses against his client were not to be believed. He analysed the evidence of the principal witnesses, contended that it was contradictory, and asserted that the poison found in Rowjee's belt was placed there by the police, who had intimidated the witnesses. In the concluding portion of his address he declared that the evidence on which it was sought to deprive a Sovereign of his throne and liberty would not suffice to convict the meanest pickpocket.—Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, in his reply, contended that there was scarcely any dispute as to large payments having been made to the Residency servants, and he submitted that the evidence clearly made out that the Maharajah instigated the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. He endeavoured to show that the accused had ample motives for the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and that the Residency servants were completely in his power. He declared that the witnesses had told the truth, and that the Guicowar's guilt was established. Mr. Scoble concluded by saying that it was the painful duty of the Commission to find

the Guicowar guilty of the charges brought against him. The Guicowar was not, he said, a persecuted Prince, but a criminal worthy of condign punishment, and he prayed God that the Commission might be directed to a righteous conclusion. At the close of Mr. Scoble's address, on Thursday, the Commissioners rose in silence and left the court. The proceedings then closed.

We have news of the massacre by the natives of a surveying party in Assam. Captain Badgley, who was in command, escaped badly wounded; but another member of the expedition, Lieutenant Holcombe was killed, together with nine of his men and fifty-four coolies. Troops have been dispatched.

A telegram sent by the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta on Wednesday states that "Difficulties have arisen with the King of Burmah regarding boundaries and his claim to the sovereignty of the independent Karen States. The Viceroy proposed the appointment of a mixed Commission, matters remaining meanwhile *in statu quo*. The King has occupied the disputed territory, and refuses to withdraw. Sir Douglas Forsyth is going on a special mission to Mandalay with instructions to insist on a settlement. Troops will probably be sent to British Burmah as a precautionary measure."

Mr. Innes succeeds Mr. Fysh in the post of Treasurer to the Government of Tasmania.

The subscription opened in Denmark for the erection of a statue to Hans Christian Andersen amounts to 18,000 crowns. M. Andersen will attain his seventieth year on April 2.

Prince Blucher, son of the celebrated Field-Marshal, died on the 8th inst., at Radnau, aged seventy-eight. The *Belgian Times* records the death of Mlle. Gabrielle Platteau, the eminent violinist.

Inquiry has been made at Aspinwall by the Captain of H.M.S. Dryad respecting the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, and it has been ascertained that the outrage arose from a very paltry case in which the Alcalde had no jurisdiction. Dr. Pigott claims 25,000 dollars compensation.

The annual return by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade of the numbers of persons who left the United Kingdom in the year 1874 has been issued by the Board of Trade. The total number was 241,014 in 1874, against 310,612 in 1873. Of these 116,490 were English, 20,286 Scotch, 60,496 Irish, 38,465 foreigners, and 5277 not distinguished.

Another newspaper, published every Saturday, and printed in English and French, has been started in Paris, and is causing some sensation. The *Journal des Etrangers* is the name of the new journal: and, as its title indicates, it appeals to the support of the English and French speaking tourists in Europe. This is another valuable addition to the press.

An exhibition of Algerian products of all kinds will be opened at Algiers on Nov. 15 next. A special feature of the exhibition will be a show of articles manufactured abroad from Algerian raw produce, and of foreign machines and implements employed in agricultural, horticultural, and mining pursuits.

Advices from the Persian Gulf state that intense cold has prevailed there. Seven persons had died of exposure near Bussorah. All the roads were blocked with snow, and rendered impassable for traffic. For miles along the Persian shore of the gulf the beach was strewn with fish, which had been driven by the unusual cold to leave the water, and had died upon the beach. Some of them were more than 100 lb. in weight.

The large elephant in the Zoological Garden at Hamburg has met with a strange death. A year and a half ago, as it was found that the wooden floor of his stable often needed repair, it was replaced by a flooring of stone. Since that time the animal had refused to lie down, and slept standing. Gradually his limbs became stiffened, and he lost the power of rising when once upon the ground. Last Sunday he had a fall on the slippery floor. Ten men, with the aid of some apparatus, tried to raise him, but without success. The poor beast had to remain day and night in the same awkward position, spending its strength in the vain endeavour to get upon his legs, so that next morning it had become so exhausted that it refused to take its wonted food. More powerful apparatus was now employed, but, unfortunately, a strap connected with it got around the animal's neck and strangled it.

By the last mail from Nassau we learn that the new Governor of the Bahamas, Mr. William Robinson, opened the Legislative Session last month, and made his first speech to the General Assembly. Before doing so he had visited Inagua and other out-islands, and ascertained by personal inspection the necessity for reducing the upset price of Crown lands. The announcement he made, under the authority of the Earl of Carnarvon, that the Crown lands will in future be sold at an upset price of 5s. per acre, has given much satisfaction. Respecting the mail service, he thought it better to return to the system of his predecessor, by which Nassau was connected with New York and Havannah instead of the connection with Jamaica, which had been tried by the late Colonial Secretary when in temporary charge of the Government. He also hoped to establish direct steam communication with Florida and with Canada. Remembering the many disagreements between the local Government and the House of Assembly from 1863 to 1873, no passage in Governor Robinson's well-considered speech was better received than the concluding paragraph, in which he said:—"Like my predecessor, I am prepared fully to recognise the Constitutional privileges of the House of Assembly, and I assure the members of that honourable House that they will always receive at my hands a cordial co-operation and assistance in all matters having for their object the welfare and prosperity of the Bahamas. During my tenure of office it is my intention that the well-expressed wishes and interests of the people shall receive the fullest and most impartial consideration."

A gold coin, about the weight of two thirds of a sovereign, of the reign of Nero, in an excellent state of preservation, has just been picked up at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, having been unearthed by the action of the sea upon the crumbling cliff.

Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P., entertained the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames to a magnificent banquet at the Griffin Hotel on Tuesday. Sir Henry was supported by the newly-appointed Lord High Steward of the Borough (Viscount Middleton), the Mayor (Mr. Bedford Marsh), and all the borough magistrates. The object of the banquet was the presentation by Sir Henry Peek to the Corporation of a chain and badge. The badge or jewel is of an exceedingly rich and massive appearance, and of solid gold. The centre is occupied by a raised shield bearing the arms of Kingston-on-Thames enamelled in colours and worked in gold and silver. The back bears the following inscription:—"This is the gift of Henry W. Peek, Baronet, first member of Parliament for Mid-Surrey, to the Worshipful the Mayor, for the time being, of Kingston-on-Thames."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the long and dreary winter, racing men were naturally anxious to seize the first legal day for flat-racing, and, accordingly, the welcome sound of the Lincoln saddling bell was heard on Monday. The crack light-weights commenced the year in very promising style, as Archer rode Bella, the winner of the Tathwell Stakes, Morbey had one victory, and Newhouse two. The Brocklesby Stakes was the chief event on Tuesday, and Joseph Dawson, who has earned a great name for his early two-year-olds, had little difficulty in winning it once more with Coronella. The winner is a handsome and very quick-looking filly by Camerino-Tisiphine, and, like Bella, was purchased at the Stud Company's sale last year. Some good animals ran for the valuable Blankney Stakes, including Shannon (8 st. 4 lb.), Scamp (8 st. 6 lb.), and Lilian (8 st. 12 lb.). Old Shannon, who looked very fresh and well, was made favourite; but nothing had the smallest chance with Lord Gowran (7 st. 6 lb.), and his easy victory made the supporters of Thuringian Prince for the great event more confident than ever. On Wednesday Coronella, who had incurred a 9 lb. penalty, was not started for the Lincoln Club Cup, and Charon, who ran third to her on the previous day, won pretty easily from Agate and Queen of Cyprus. Charon is by Hermit—Barchettina, and there seems little doubt that Mr. Chaplin's horse will make a good bid for Lord Clifden's place at the stud. A field of thirty-two came to the post for the Lincolnshire Handicap, yet such was the furore for Thuringian Prince (7 st. 1 lb.) that 2 to 1, and in some cases even less, was freely taken about him. Lady Patricia (7 st. 7 lb.) was next in demand, and nothing else was backed at less than 20 to 1. The start was not a good one, as Munden (6 st. 12 lb.) got off very badly, and Thunder (9 st. 2 lb.) still worse. Thuringian Prince had a capital position, but was thoroughly beaten before he had gone half a mile, and a quarter of a mile from home Madge Wildfire (7 st. 4 lb.) held a good lead, with Ascetic (6 st. 12 lb.), The Gunner (6 st.), and Kaiser (8 st. 12 lb.) lying next. Ascetic was the first to give way, and, as Madge Wildfire tired to nothing at the distance, The Gunner came away and won easily by three lengths, Kaiser just beating Mr. Bowes's mare by a head for second place. As The Gunner is a four-year-old, there is little merit in his performance under such a ridiculously light weight, and the honours of the race unquestionably fell to Kaiser, though he might not have defeated Thunder had the latter got off on equal terms with him. We have heard no excuse for the miserable exhibition of the favourite. At the time of writing the Grand National has not been decided, and we shall give an account of the Liverpool meeting next week.

The practice of the University crews at Putney this week has further strengthened the general idea that the tide of victory, which has been in favour of Cambridge for five years, is about to change, and that Dark Blue will once more be the popular colour. On Tuesday Oxford rowed a final trial over the course, and on a half tide accomplished the splendid time of 20 min. 20 sec. The Cambridge men had their last long row on Wednesday, but occupied 22 min. 32 sec., and had decidedly the worst of a spin against a scratch eight. The betting at present is 9 to 4 on Oxford; and, from all appearances, Cambridge has little or no chance. We append the names and latest weights of the crews:—

| OXFORD. | | st. lb. | CAMBRIDGE. | | st. lb. |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------|-------------------------------------|----|---------|
| H. M.D. Courtney, Pembroke (bow) ... | 11 | 0 | P. J. Hibbert, St. John's (bow) ... | 11 | 3 |
| 2. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose ... | 11 | 13 | 2. W. B. Close, Trinity ... | 11 | 10½ |
| 3. J. E. Banks, University ... | 11 | 11 | 3. G. C. Dicker, Trinity ... | 11 | 7 |
| 4. A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke ... | 12 | 12 | 4. W. G. Mitchell, Trinity ... | 11 | 11 |
| 5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's ... | 12 | 2 | 5. E. A. Phillips, Jesus ... | 12 | 4½ |
| 6. M. Boustead, University ... | 12 | 3 | 6. J. A. Aylmer, Trinity ... | 12 | 12 |
| 7. T. C. Edwards, Moss, Brasenose ... | 12 | 5 | 7. C. E. Benson, Trinity ... | 11 | 3 |
| J. P. Way, Brasenose (stro) ... | 10 | 11 | H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke) ... | 11 | 7 |
| M. Hopwood, Christ C. (cox) ... | 8 | 3 | G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.) ... | 6 | 10 |

On Saturday last football-players mustered in great numbers at Kennington Oval to witness the final tie for the Association Challenge Cup, between the Royal Engineers and Old Etonians. After a hard struggle it resulted in a tie; but on playing off on Tuesday the Etonians had lost three or four of their best men, and were defeated by two goals to nothing.

A large and fashionable company attended at the headquarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, Finsbury-square, on Wednesday night, to witness the eighteenth annual assault of arms by the athletic club of the corps, under the able management of the hon. secretary, Mr. R. H. Nunn. The entertainment, which was much enlivened by a capital string band, conducted by Mr. H. Bird, was a perfect success.

Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and the sailing programme for the season was settled, at the annual meeting, on Wednesday, of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, presided over by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness was again offered, and accepted, the post of commodore of the club, and Lord Alfred Paget was re-elected vice-commodore.

The Mayor and Town Council of Windsor, at a special meeting, have resolved to accept the bust of the late Mr. Charles Knight, author and publisher, which has been offered them by the Knight memorial committee.

The Mayor of Sheffield has received a reply from the private secretary to the Prince of Wales intimating that the Prince and Princess had accepted the invitation of the Town Council to visit Sheffield during the ensuing autumn.

The skin of the monster basking-shark which was recently stranded at Shanklin has arrived in London, having been purchased for the British Museum. Its total length is twenty-nine feet, and its largest circumference fifteen feet.

At a large meeting of the New Forest Commissioners, held at Lyndhurst, last Saturday, resolutions were passed complaining of the operation of the Deer Removal Act of 1851, and praying for an inquiry by a House of Commons Committee into its working.

It is stated that the clerkship of the Privy Council, vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Helps, is likely to be conferred upon Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, son of the Right Hon. Laurence Peel, at present private secretary to the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council.—The remains of Sir Arthur Helps were interred, yesterday week, in Streatham churchyard. The funeral was attended by several persons of distinction, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented by members of their households.

Great consternation (says the *Birmingham Daily Mail*) was caused, on Wednesday week, in the neighbourhood of Balsall Heath, by the escape of a lion from the menagerie of that place. The lion had succeeded in freeing himself from the cage, and one of the keepers observed him in the garden, walking towards the gate leading into the Balsall Heath-road, and, with great courage and presence of mind, closed the gate, thus preventing the animal from leaving the garden. The keeper obtained assistance, and a large piece of meat was tied to a rope and thrown to the animal. The lion seized the meat, and held it so pertinaciously that the keepers succeeded in drawing him into his cage again.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday week, the important appeal case regarding the admeasurement of the steam-ship *Bear*, between the Board of Trade and Mr. John Burns, was decided. The Lord Chancellor, unanimously supported by the other Law Lords, gave judgment against the Board of Trade upon all points, and dismissed the case, with costs against the Crown. Mr. Burns first won the case in the Outer House of the Court of Session, afterwards in the Inner House, where the Judges were unanimous, and for the third time he has defeated the Government upon this case, now definitely and finally settled in his favour.

Judgment was, on Tuesday, delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in an appeal case in which two men who had been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for manslaughter in connection with acts of kidnapping, were released by the Supreme Court at Melbourne, on the ground that their detention in a colonial gaol, without the order of a Secretary of State, was illegal. Their Lordships decided that the Melbourne Court was wrong in discharging the men, and held that they should have been remanded pending an application to the Home Secretary.

Mr. J. W. de Longueville Giffard, of the Equity Bar, has been appointed county-court Judge of the Halifax circuit.

Mr. Daniel, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson have been appointed jointly to the vacant judgeship of the Leeds County Court.

In announcing recently that Sir J. Hannen had pronounced in favour of Mr. Warner Wilby's will, we stated that Mr. Wilby had been a collector of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which position he amassed a considerable fortune. We are informed, on authority, that this statement is without foundation. Mr. Warner Wilby never held any office in any hospital; indeed, never followed any occupation except as a farmer in Essex for a short time, with loss rather than profit.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has made an order for the compulsory winding up of the London and Paris Hotel Company, which was started in 1862 with a paid-up capital of £127,500, the whole of which was lost in the course of trading. For some years the only asset has been a profit rental of £500 per annum on Crockford's, and of this sum £350 a year was paid to the secretary as salary, "for doing nothing," said the Vice-Chancellor, "except obstructing the shareholders in obtaining information about the concern."

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment last Saturday in the suit of the Panama and Pacific Telegraph Company v. the Indianrubber, &c., Telegraph Company, which involved a dispute with regard to a contract for laying down a telegraph cable in Peru. His Honour decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and ordered the payment of £40,000 claimed by them against the defendants, and also £600, the amount of commission paid to Sir Charles Bright, the plaintiff's engineer.

The tenant of a house in Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, which was nearly destroyed by the explosion on the canal in October last, was sued for rent. He had vacated the premises, and argued that they were uninhabitable; but the County Court Judge gave a verdict against him.

At the Devonshire Assizes, on Wednesday, before the Lord Chief Baron, the Great Western Railway Company were ordered to pay £1400 to three daughters of a retired tradesman who had lived at Torquay, and who, in a collision at the Bristol station, in April last, received injuries which proved fatal. The action was brought by the executors under the deceased's will; and they also sought to obtain compensation for the widow, but the jury did not give her anything, as on her husband's death she came into an income of £800 a year.

There were no prisoners for trial at the Merionethshire Assizes yesterday week, and Mr. Justice Mellor, in charging the grand jury, warmly congratulated them upon the remarkable immunity from crime enjoyed by the county.

Several actions have been brought against the race committee at Lincoln to recover compensation for injuries caused by the breaking down of a stand in the betting-ring at last year's spring meeting. In one case £250 damages have been awarded, in another £50, and in a third £100.

Mr. J. B. Hodgson was put on his trial at the Maidstone Assizes, yesterday week, at the instance of Mr. Pugin, on a charge of perjury in connection with the recent proceedings in a dispute between the parties; but the case broke down, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

In consequence of a fresh outbreak of typhoid fever at Lewes, the spring assizes for Sussex will be held at Brighton.

Jean Quience, a Frenchman, who had previously been convicted of felony both in this country and in France, was yesterday week sentenced, at the Aylesbury Assizes, to seven years' penal servitude for shooting at Richard Davies, at Iver, in August last. The prisoner, after inquiring the road to London, drew a revolver and shot the prosecutor three times, inflicting dangerous injuries.

A lad of sixteen, named Drummond, has been charged at the Mansion House with acts of forgery. It is stated that he was employed by his master, a solicitor, to cash a cheque for £8, and that he brought back the money; but that he also altered the amount to £80, and kept the balance. He is also accused of having forged a cheque for £16. The prisoner, who said he had been induced by another person to commit the offences, was remanded.

At Bow-street, on Monday, a cab-driver was fined 12s. and 2s. costs for refusing to drive a telegraph-messenger.

Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, has given up two Italian children charged with begging to the secretary of the Italian Benevolent Society, to be sent back to Italy, whence they had been brought for begging, first to Paris and then to London.

Two lads, described as belonging to a lawless gang frequenting the neighbourhood of Cross-street, St. James's, were on Monday sentenced by the Marlborough-street magistrate to a month's imprisonment with hard labour each for having been concerned in rescuing a prisoner from the custody of a constable, and for assaulting him as well.

Two men were charged at Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, with attempting to pick pockets at one of the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in the Agricultural Hall, and each of them was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A woman was convicted of a similar offence in Upper-street, Islington, and received the like punishment.

Henry Phillips and David Lewis, seventeen and eighteen years of age respectively, were on Monday brought up in custody, at Clerkenwell, charged with picking pockets at one of the Sunday services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the Agricultural Hall. The case was proved; and it was stated that a silver fruit-knife was found upon one of the prisoners, as well as some postage-stamps, several comic ballads, and a few of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's hymns. Mr. Barstow sentenced each of the prisoners to three months' hard labour.

The Extra Supplement.

THE CASKET SCENE IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

The profound genius of our great dramatic poet for imaginative insight into the mysterious workings of the human heart is better appreciated by the thoughtful Germans than by literary students in any other foreign nation. Gervinus and Ulrich, and Goethe, in his "Wilhelm Meister," have made instructive contributions to the study of Shakspeare's moral philosophy, as well as of his matchless poetical conceptions. Not a few German artists, like the painter whose work is reproduced in our Engraving, have attempted to delineate with the pencil some figures or groups of characters in the wonderful plays of the gifted Englishman, and we find their performances of this kind as near what we understand him to mean as any pictures that English artists have produced. The scene which Mr. Ferdinand Barth, of Munich, has endeavoured here to set before our eyes is that very interesting presage in "The Merchant of Venice" where three suitors for the hand and the wealth of Portia, the rich heiress of Belmont, have been invited to try their fortune by choosing one of three caskets—the golden, the silver, or the leaden casket—each bearing an oracular motto, each containing a hidden portrait, but the face and favour of Portia lying concealed in one of the three. The golden casket preferred by the vain Prince of Morocco has been opened to disclose the ghastly effigy of a death's head, with an epigram of stern derision. The worldly-wise Prince of Arragon, following next in turn, has, with an affected prudence, taken the middle course; and his professed moderation in choosing the silver is rewarded with the likeness of a blinking fool. But lastly comes the generous Bassanio, the sincere and disinterested lover, whom adversity has cured, as it seems, of the rash presumption of youth, when he is said to have involved his estate in debt "by something showing a too swelling port." Let us hear what he decides now, having been taught to distrust the false appearances of the flattering world—

Therefore, thou gaudy gold,
Hard food for Midas, I will none of thee;
Nor none of thee, thou pale and common drudge
Tween man and man; but thou, thou meagre lead,
Which rather threatenest than dost promise aught,
Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence,
And here choose I; joy be the consequence!

And so it is, indeed; the gracious young lady, who modestly calls herself "an unlessoned girl," stands presently by her happy lover's side, herself even more happy than he, confessing, in a speech of exquisite purity and tenderness, the love she has silently cherished for him. We scarcely know a more delightful scene in all the poems and romances ever written. The painter has fully entered into its spirit, as our readers may now see, thanks to a permission for the engraving of the picture, which the Berlin Photographic Company have allowed to our Journal.

AMERICAN TRAVELLING DRAWING-ROOMS.

The "Pullman Palace Cars," in use on many of the long American lines of railway, and since this time last year introduced by the Midland company into England, remind one of the saloon and cabins of a first-class passenger steam-ship. Each carriage is about 50 ft. or 52 ft. in length, and 8 ft. 6 in. wide; there is an outside balcony passing from one end of the train to the other. The train consists of a variety of cars—the drawing-room sleeping-car, which can be quickly converted into a day-car, without leaving any evidence of the purpose for which it has been used at night; the parlour-car, for short lines and day travel only; and the hotel car, which is the same as the drawing-room sleeping-car, but also contains kitchen and buffet, with adjustable tables, to accommodate a full complement of passengers for long journeys and excursion parties. The internal decorations and fittings are magnificent. The woodwork is of walnut, with ornamentation of gold and ebony, silver-gilt mountings, or medallions in bronze. Above are fresco ceilings, from which depend elegantly-designed lamps, which give forth a brilliant flame. Handsome carpets cover the floors; the seats are of cushioned velvet; highly-polished mirrors in gilt frames decorate the walls, those at the end giving an appearance of great length to the car. In fact, so far as convenience, comfort, and luxury are concerned, "Pullman's Palace Cars" are, to all intents and purposes, first-class hotels, of one story, mounted on wheels. All this provision for the solace and gratification of travellers is needed to beguile their weary long journey from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 3000 miles, which occupies six days, moving on day and night. The wheels and springs, too, are so adjusted as to reduce the jolting and swinging of the train; double windows are contrived to exclude the dust and the cold air, and these windows never rattle; there is also a sufficient heating and ventilating apparatus. One or two through trains daily run from Chicago to Omaha, thence onward, crossing the prairies and the Rocky Mountains. The passengers, if disposed to be sociable, have time to make each other's acquaintance, and can join in any indoor game as well as in conversation or reading, while the ladies have their needle and fancy work. As on board the ocean and river steamers, so in these railway cars, the practice of social worship is observed on Sunday, usually after the forms of the Methodist Church, to which the largest number of American Christians belong. Our illustration shows a scene of this kind.

"PLAITING THE CROWN OF THORNS."

In the sacred narrative of our Saviour's trials, before Caiaphas the High Priest and Pilate the Roman Governor, it is mentioned by three of the historical writers that a crown of thorns was put on the head of the Son of God, when he was clothed in a similar mockery with a purple robe. This was done, and meant, of course, in derision of the title "King of the Jews," which had never been assumed by Christ or ascribed to Him by his confidential disciples, but which was falsely exhibited to Pilate as a proof of disloyalty to the Roman government. The artist, Mr. Marshall, of whose picture we are here permitted by the Berlin Photographic Company to present an Engraving, has chosen to make two Jews of the priestly caste the actual manipulators of that cruel garland which was certainly imposed upon our Lord, with the other insults and torments that He suffered, by the wickedness of the Jews, before that of the less guilty heathen executioners. Some of the Roman soldiers are present as bystanders or spectators. But it is distinctly stated by each of the Evangelists, St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John, that the crown of thorns was made by the soldiers in the hall of the Prætorium; and that they afterwards brought Jesus forth, arrayed in the crown and robe, to be seen by the Jewish priests and people. This departure, however, in the present work of art, from the exact details of the sacred history, may not be considered very important; and the picture has sufficient merit of dramatic conception and expression to deserve our favourable notice.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: SUNDAY ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.



"PLAITING THE CROWN OF THORNS."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Session of 1875 was to be a do-nothing one. A strong Conservative, and it might be at heart a reactionary, Government was to play at legislation, and, if it did not ostensibly leap backward, was not to move forward. In fact the days, which to some people were halcyon, of the Palmerston régime, were to be restored, heroic legislation was to be extinguished, and two estates of the realm were to rest, and parts of them at least to be thankful. What then is, in the second month of the Session, the state of things? Those who are obliged to attend the sittings of the House of Commons, when they wake in the morning out of the feverish sleep which they have snatched, and begin nervously to consider what is before them for the day, have for a time, and until they are conscious of the influence of a bitter north-east wind, a belief that they are in the penultimate week of the Session, and that the time of year is August. For are there not day sittings in the Commons?—do not the Lords forego their sacred privilege of never meeting on Wednesdays, but assemble on that day, and, hurriedly suspending the standing orders, pass bills through all their stages at one fell swoop?—and are not the Easter holidays postponed, perhaps until after Maundy Thursday has expired, thus compelling conscientious members, who are at the same time Christians, if they go out of town, to travel on Good Friday? Why is it—wherefore—what is the cause of all this hurry? In a manner, these questions were asked by Mr. Newdegate, when he, possibly for once representing the feeling of the House, protested against the sudden plunge into morning sittings in the middle of March. It is only conjecture, but it may be suggested in regard to the morning sitting in question, that the Prime Minister is anxious to get the Regimental Exchanges Bill out of sight of the public as soon as possible, and to stifle the galvanic efforts of the Opposition to make it appear that it is unpopular and damaging to the Ministry; while it is very likely indeed that he is heartily tired of the spasmodic iteration of Messrs. Goschen, Lowe, and Harcourt, and is anxious that they should be no more heard on this topic.

However that may be, he did not succeed in arresting the flow of talk on the Bill from the Opposition, even though the stage was committee, and taken at a day sitting. For Mr. Trevelyan, who considers himself, and with some right, to be the extinguisher of purchase in the army, in moving an amendment of detail, began with the beginning, and concentrated the essence of all his speeches on Army Reform into one long oration; while Mr. Lowe, to use a phrase peculiar to the prize ring, literally "came up smiling;" but with deadly blows against the principle and minutiae of the measure. According to what had become precedent, it might have been expected that Sir William Harcourt would have intervened anon; but at a point when the debate had become so arid that Mr. Alexander Brown was allowed, without let, to falter forth a few indistinct sentences, there suddenly rung out a resounding cheer, and lo! at a corner of the clerk's table there stood erect—Mr. Gladstone. As soon might have been expected by the general audience the advent of a spectre; but some more prying observer had seen for some time that he was taking notes, and that he had about him that "speaking" air which experienced lookers on at Parliamentary proceedings can generally detect in the leaders of debate. The sound of his voice and his peculiar elocutionary emphasis, once so familiar to the House, now seemed to strike on the ear with a touch of novelty. As ever, and perhaps more than ever, the audience hung upon his lips, and forbore to utter a sound, even of sympathy, lest some precious words rounding off a sentence should be lost. Sometimes, however, when—though generally rather calm, and even subdued—he uttered a full and impassioned sentence and when it was quite certain that it was finished, there rang out a lusty cheer which shook the roof with its resonance.

Of course, Mr. Gladstone reviewed comprehensively the whole scope and the inspiration of the measure, and contributed largely to move Mr. Hardy to the deliverance of one of the ablest and most vigorous speeches which he has ever conceived and executed. With justification he gave way to the utmost vehemence of his passionate nature, and, with that torrent-like volubility and rapidity of utterance which suggests a mad idea of a whirlwind pursuing a tornado, he dashed like wildfire over all his immediate opponents, scorching Mr. Goschen, scathing Mr. Lowe, roasting Sir William Harcourt, and scaring Mr. Trevelyan, while he sent contemptuous squibs fizzing about amongst the lesser critics, of which Mr. Anderson was a ludicrous type; and thus, as it were, the stage of Committee on the bill "in one wild roar expired." The next day, the topic being the Bank Acts, Mr. Gladstone again spoke—as no one was more entitled to do on such a subject—with a luminous and decided declaration of opinion. His reappearance has suggested much speculation as to the course he intends to pursue during the Session. There are those who say that, not having any ecclesiastical pamphlet in hand, he has been seized with a desire to renew his oratorical triumphs in the House; and cynical people say that, having once yielded to the fascination, he will resume his former elocutionary activity, and that he will be found speaking on every stage of every unopposed private bill. Others uphold that, moved by the helplessness of the Opposition under its present guidance, and, inspired unconsciously with a desire to curb the ambition of Mr. Lowe, who is manifestly putting forward pretensions to the leadership, he will, after having given some proofs of his undiminished capacity, assert his right once more to assume that post. Against these opinions are to be placed the fact that the circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone has just spoken are peculiar, and that he has not exhibited much, if any, of his wonted passionate earnestness of manner, and, so to speak, spirit of domination. It may be that, in his contribution to the debate on the Banking Acts, he was influenced by a desire to bring his experience and his knowledge to bear on a subject of imperial importance, while his coming in to support the Opposition in their only organised attempt at giving check to the Ministry this year was actuated by a generous impulse to do his party service; while it may be that he sought to show that Achilles was only resting, not sulking in his tent.

The introduction of the Navy Estimates afforded Mr. Ward Hunt an opportunity practically to neutralise his terrible account of the state of our fleets, with which he alarmed and electrified the House and the country last year. Even in his very manner and mode of delivering himself, he seemed to endeavour now to present the utmost contrast to his indignant and vehement style when last he enacted the part of First Lord of the Admiralty, imbued with a proper sense of his responsibility. For he was quiet, almost subdued, conversational, conciliatory, trying to make things pleasant, and generally indicated that he was going to proceed in the course of naval policy which had been marked out by his predecessor, and not to blare any more about "paper ships" and "phantom fleets." He seemed to be rather physically fatigued when he finished his speech, and intimated that he had rather curbed it. Possibly he may have been a little tried in temper by the ironical compliments which Mr. Goschen paid him for having taken him as a model for an administrator of the Navy.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Duke of Richmond brought in a bill on the subject of agricultural holdings. By this measure it is provided that compensation shall be given to tenants for unexhausted improvements of three classes after the expiration of tenancy, and where the improvements have been such as to add to the letting value of the land. Both parties are to have power to appoint referees, and provision is made for appeal in cases of disagreement. The Act is to come into operation on Jan. 1, 1876; and the motion for the second reading of the measure is to be proposed after Easter. After a short discussion, the bill was read the first time.

The Land Titles and Transfer Bill was discussed in Committee on Monday. Lord Selborne proposed to introduce a clause making registration of titles compulsory; but it was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and, on a division, the motion was negatived by 39 to 15. Afterwards the Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill was read the second time; and a motion by Lord Shaftesbury, for a return of the number of master chimney-sweepers and of boys employed by them until the end of 1874, was agreed to.

The Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill was read the second time on Tuesday. On the motion for the third reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, a discussion arose from a statement of Lord Lyttelton that the Government, though having undertaken to give his measure their support, had interfered with it by bringing in a bill to create a bishopric of St. Albans. It was denied by the Duke of Richmond that the Government had broken their promises in the matter; and, after an animated and somewhat personal debate, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Epping Forest Bill, Superannuation Act Amendment Bill and Registry of Deeds (Ireland) Bill were, on Wednesday, read the third time and passed; and the Consolidated Fund Bills were advanced a stage.

In reply to a question put by Lord Stratheden, on Thursday, the Earl of Derby stated that the correspondence of Austria, Russia, and the German empire with the Porte, as lately published, was substantially correct. He was not, however, aware of any answer having as yet been given to the Ottoman despatch of Oct. 23, 1874, either by the three powers collectively or by any one of them separately. His noble friend need not be afraid that her Majesty's Government will depart from the construction which they have given to the treaty obligations of this country, which were adopted by them after due deliberation. They could not, however, expect the other powers to take the same views. If they do not, we cannot enforce our views upon them. In a few weeks the papers on the subject will be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rathbone called attention, yesterday week, to the inconvenience resulting from the existence of numerous and undigested Acts relating to the same subjects, and to the expediency of making better provision for their consolidation, and he moved resolutions calculated to carry out his object. The Attorney-General stated that the subject would be considered by the Committee which is to inquire into the bill-making of the House, and the motion was withdrawn. Sir J. McKenna then urged as worthy of early consideration the unequal incidence of Imperial taxation upon Ireland. The question was debated, and a motion based on it was negatived. Next Mr. Brassey raised the subject of marine insurance with a view to establish the law and practice of insurance on the principle of indemnity for losses actually sustained, but the rules of the House prevented the motion from being put as proposed. Mr. O'Connor Power called attention to the case of the Irish State prisoners, and contended that it is undesirable to continue their incarceration. On the part of the Government, Mr. Cross declined to countenance the proposition, and the subject dropped. The Reports of Supply and Ways and Means were received; and, after some bills had been advanced a stage, Mr. Cross obtained leave to bring in a measure for the erection of a bishopric of St. Albans, and to rearrange the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester.

The Regimental Exchanges Bill was, on Monday, considered in Committee, and some discussion—originated by Lord Hartington, who asked for information as to the regulations which would be applicable to exchanges—took place before the clauses of the bill were dealt with. On clause 2 Mr. Anderson moved that the measure should apply to non-commissioned officers and privates; but, on a division, the amendment was rejected by 322 to 47. Mr. Hayter then moved to exclude regimental field officers from the operation of the measure. This, too, was negatived by 156 to 95. An amendment of Mr. Muntz, limiting the sum to be paid for an exchange to £500, was lost by 222 to 146; and a proposition of Mr. Childers, which would have prevented any operations between two officers to benefit a third, was rejected by 242 to 160. Progress was then reported. Afterwards, the Explosive Substances Bill was read the second time, the Building Societies Act (1874) was passed through Committee, and the Marine Mutiny Bill was read the second time.

When the House met at two o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Newdegate complained of the inconvenience to members of fixing morning sittings late at night and without due notice, and Mr. Disraeli justified his adoption of that course with regard to the Regimental Exchanges Bill. That measure was further considered in Committee on Mr. Trevelyan's amendment, which proposed to prevent the bill from applying to officers who had entered the service subsequent to Nov. 1, 1873. A long and warm debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone, who was cordially greeted by the Liberal party, spoke for the first time this Session, and opposed the measure. Ultimately the amendment was negatived by 259 to 168. A new clause was then moved by Mr. Hayter, to the effect that no exchange should be made unless the terms of the agreement were reported to the Secretary of State. This also was lost by 254 to 158. The bill then passed through Committee without amendments, and the motion for the third reading was fixed for Thursday. At the evening sitting Mr. Anderson called attention to the currency, and moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845. After a long debate a division was taken, and the motion was defeated by 133 to 49. In moving for a Select Committee respecting the New Forest, Lord Henry Scott described the present condition of the property, and his motion was agreed to without opposition. The Metropolis Local Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time and referred to a Select Committee.

After the Bankruptcy Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill had been, on Wednesday, read the second time, Mr. Goschen moved the second reading of the Banking Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to put an end to the monopoly of the Scotch Banks, and to prevent them from establishing themselves in England. Mr. Cave, on the part of the Government, moved, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the restrictions on, and the privileges of, banks authorised to issue notes; and after a debate, in which Mr. Gladstone took part, the Government proposal was agreed to. Mr. Whalley then moved the second reading of the

Open Spaces (Metropolis) Bill, but the motion was "talked out." The Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Bill was passed through Committee, and the Consolidated Fund (7,000,000) Bill read the third time.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from Sir E. Wilmott, on Thursday, as to what were the intentions of the Government in reference to the Judicature Act of 1873, said that, generally speaking, it was not to the general convenience of the House that the policy of the Government should be made known to Parliament by a forced answer to an abrupt and leading question. The Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, after the Easter holidays, will state the course which her Majesty's Government intends to take upon the subject. The right hon. gentleman's reply created much laughter. Sir C. Adderley, responding to the question from Mr. Plimsoll, admitted the facts suggested with regard to the small freeboard of the Marquis of Lorne vessel when she sailed but added that she had sufficient depth to give her safe buoyancy. The principal surveyors of the Board of Trade were at present engaged in an inquiry into the practice of overloading, with the view of arriving at some rules which might be of more universal application than that of freeboard. He likewise admitted that a vessel the captain of which was discharged for refusing to go to sea in her unless means were adopted to prevent the cargo from shifting was sent to sea and foundered, with all hands. An inquiry had been instituted, and the result of it would be made public immediately. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill was the main subject of discussion during the remainder of the night. Mr. Cawley led the opposition to it by a motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee, contending that it entirely failed to carry out the intentions of its framers, and that it shadowed the possibility of the governing bodies of towns becoming the owners of property—a most serious evil. Sir Thomas Bazley seconded the motion, and was followed by Mr. Fawcett, who likewise condemned the scheme.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At the last meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution the second-service clasp of the institution was granted to Mr. William Corkhill, late coxswain of its Padstow life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services in that boat. Rewards amounting to £243 were also granted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the recent stormy weather, when eighty lives were saved from different wrecks, and two vessels rescued from destruction. The silver medal of the institution, and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Ritchie, farmer, at Sanda Island, N.B., and £5 2s. to some other men, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by them in saving nine persons from the barque Perica, of Glasgow, wrecked on the island, on Jan. 2 last. The silver medal and vellum thanks were granted to Mr. Lose, chief officer of her Majesty's coast-guard at Swanage, and £1 each to twelve other coastguardmen, for saving the crew of six men of the brigantine Wild Wave, of Exeter, wrecked on Peveril Ledge, on Jan. 23. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were presented to Mr. James Tickell, chief boatman in charge of H.M. Coastguard at Bude, in acknowledgment of his services on the occasion of the wreck of the smack Charlotte, of Padstow, in Widemouth Bay, on Dec. 6 last. The thanks inscribed on vellum were also voted to Lieutenant John Winchester, R.N.R., and £1 each to three other men, for their efforts to save the crew of the barque John George, of Antwerp, wrecked near Bamborough Castle on Dec. 9, who were ultimately rescued by the North Sunderland life-boat of the institution. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1775 were made on some of the 242 life-boat establishments of the society. Various donations and legacies had been forwarded to the institution. A new life-boat establishment was ordered to be formed at Swanage, on the coast of Dorset, where a shipwreck recently took place. Reports were read from Captains Ward, Robertson, and C. G. Jones, R.N., inspectors of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

Her Majesty has forwarded her usual annual contribution of £50 to the institution, and the Duke of Edinburgh has promised to take the chair at the annual meeting, to be held on Wednesday, April 23, at the Mansion House.

On Tuesday week the Berwick life-boat of the National Institution rescued the crew of two men from the Osprey, of Newcastle, which was driven on Spittal Beach, Northumberland, and became a total wreck.

The crews of fishermen who manned the Broughty Ferry and Buddonness (Dundee) life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the Mary Hartley and Eleanor, and succeeded recently in rescuing, under perilous circumstances, the crews of the schooner Ward Jackson, of Carnarvon, and the steamer Tuskar, at the mouth of the Tay, were recently entertained at a public festival in the Temperance Hall, Broughty Ferry, in recognition of their gallantry and success.

At Worship-street, on Saturday last, the seven men charged with having been concerned in a fatal prize-fight in Hackney-marches, on Feb. 1, were committed for trial.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. R. Garth, Q.C., the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and on Mr. W. H. Walton, late Queen's Remembrancer.

The appointment of doorkeeper to the House of Commons, vacated by the retirement of Mr. White (announced on another page), has been given by the Sergeant-at-Arms to Mr. Jerrard, who has long had the charge of the Ladies' Gallery.

The Rev. Prebendary Payne, B.C.L., Vicar of Downton, near Salisbury, has been unanimously chosen as Proctor to Convocation. The office was previously filled by the Rev. Francis Lear, now Archdeacon of Sarum.

Cardinal Cullen was, on Wednesday, presented with a cheque for £3500 and an address by the clergy and laity of Dublin in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate.

A discovery of great interest to Egyptologists and antiquaries generally is reported from Port Said. A learned archaeologist in that place has just found a monumental stone to Thotmes III., under whose reign (1491 B.C.) the exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place. The inscriptions already deciphered contain more than 400 geographical names, all recognisable, and for the most part belonging to Arabia, Armenia, Nubia, and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the second class on Lieutenant the Hon. Francis Robert Sandilands, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Audacious, for his gallant conduct in endeavouring to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on Jan. 1. Lieutenant Sandilands leaped into the sea and supported the drowning man for about eighteen minutes, till he was taken into a boat. The seaman, however, died shortly after he was got on board the ship.

NOTES ON THE PEERAGE.

COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.

At this moment, when the House of Lords is about to readjust its legal jurisdiction, it would be very desirable that the course of procedure of the Committee for Privileges should be looked into, with a view to render it less costly and more available. At present, a claimant, with ever so good a right to a Peerage, is not sure of a hearing at any definite period, and when at length he succeeds in getting a day named it generally results in a few hours' investigation and an adjournment *sine die*, which means most likely a postponement for another year. Thus time and money slip away, and years upon years elapse before final judgment can be had, the Law Lords who took part in the early proceedings dying probably long before the close of the case. The claim of the heir of Barclay-Alardyce to the earldoms of Airth and Monteith has been before the Lords for more than thirty years, and the recently adjudicated title of Mar occupied eight or nine. Surely the Committee could assign certain periods for "peerage cases," and, once they took up a case, they could continue to hear it *de die in diem* until it was finished. A week or two, instead of years, would then suffice.

GARTER'S ROLL.

Every session of Parliament Garter-King of Arms issues a "Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," which affords a most accurate view of the Peers entitled to sit in the House of Lords. From it there appear to be 28 Dukes, 20 Marquises, 128 Earls, 32 Viscounts, and 257 Barons, in all 465 Peers entitled to sit in the Upper Chamber. Glancing along this brilliant category, one is gratified to find that the grand old names of English history, such as Howard, Neville, Courtenay, Stanley, Talbot, Hamilton, Russell, Cavendish, and Douglas, are well represented, and that, to quote the words of Mr. Disraeli, "Our Peerage is still the finest in Europe." Three titles on Garter's Roll are left blank as to possessors—Berkeley, De Freyne, and Buckhurst. The last named, created so recently as 1864, has the strangest and most ambiguous limitation ever granted to a Peerage honour, and it would require the deepest consideration of a Lords' Committee to determine whether Earl Delawarr or his brother, the Hon. Mortimer West, of Knole, is the actual Lord Buckhurst. It seems surprising why Scotch and Irish Peers who obtain seats in the House of Lords by creation are given, in many instances, new-fangled titles instead of their old ones. For instance, Lord Clanricarde is Lord Somerhill, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Doncaster, the Duke of Athole, Earl Strange, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Sundridge, and so on.

EARLDOM OF MAR.

A correspondent writes to us on the succession of the ancient title of Mar; but, as this *vacata questio* has been so long in controversy before the Lords' Committee, we do not wish to reopen it in our columns. With respect to the curious prophecy connected with the House of Mar, it appears that it was Alloa House, not Alloa Tower, that was burnt, and that the wife of John Francis Erskine perished, not in those flames, but by being accidentally burnt a year or two before. Our correspondent further states that the walls of Alloa Tower "are sixteen feet thick, with a roof of oak, and yet the branch of an ash-tree, following the root of some ivy, made its way into the tower just before the restoration of the title to the late Earl."

GREAT SALE OF JEWELS.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold, last week, a splendid collection of jewels, the property of Mrs. Stuart. Among them were a considerable number of diamonds, many being of unusual size and brilliance. In the collection were twenty-six bracelets, nine necklaces, several crosses, lockets, brooches, earrings, and tiaras.

The most notable prices for which separate jewels were sold were as follow:—A necklace composed of 38 magnificent diamonds, £3650; a splendid emerald and diamond necklace, consisting of 52 large stones, besides smaller ones, £1230; a ruby and diamond cross, £970; a ruby and diamond bracelet, £970; a diamond necklace (43 stones), £780; a bracelet, with a magnificent large oval brilliant and two smaller oval diamonds, £770; a locket, with a large emerald surrounded with 12 large diamonds and numerous smaller brilliants, £700; a pair of earrings (rubies and diamonds), £660; a diamond cross (11 stones), £360; a heart-shaped locket, with very fine ruby and diamonds, £670; a diamond bracelet, £600; a diamond tiara of beautiful design, composed of five shells of brilliants, with a large diamond in the centre of each shell, and connected with diamond sprays, £600; a pair of earrings, with splendid drops of large pear-shaped brilliants, £550; a diamond brooch, with a flower pendant in brilliants, £375; a diamond bracelet, £305; another diamond bracelet, £295; a sapphire diamond framework bracelet, £235; a butterfly brooch, set with rubies, opals, emeralds, and brilliants, £80; a pair of emerald and diamond earrings, £195; an emerald (large stone) and diamond bracelet, £591; a diamond and emerald bracelet of tasteful design, £375. At the conclusion of the sale of the jewellery, forty lots were offered of articles of value, from the collections of the late Mr. W. Stuart. Among them were a sardonyx double cameo, with Milo rendering the cùk, 36 gs.; a fine cameo head of George IV., by Gerometti, in gold locket, 45 gs.; a couple of handsome flat-shaped silver bottles (238 oz.), £160; a large flagon and cover, silver gilt, inlaid with 52 silver and 4 gold coins and medals (267½ oz.), £195. A beautiful model in silver of the Eleanor Cross at Charing-cross, executed by Mr. Robert Phillips, under the direction of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., was sold for 190 gs.; it weighed 224 oz., and is composed of about 5000 separate pieces, including 232 small heads, 24 heads of animals, 16 of larger size, and eight grotesque heads. A magnificent group in silver of a chariot drawn by four horses abreast, with two outriders, and with a crowned figure and attendants in the chariot, entitled "The Triumph of Maximilian," was knocked down at £400; this work of art is richly studded with precious stones, and was originally purchased in Italy by Mr. Oldford, at a cost of £1000. The last lot sold was a splendid gold vase, beautifully chased with figures and richly jewelled with rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, with festoons of pearls suspended; it fetched the sum of £615. The whole sale was briskly conducted, and the total proceeds were nearly £20,000.

Mr. Montagu Corry, private secretary to Mr. Disraeli, has declined the post of Clerk of the Parliaments.

Under the presidency of Dr. Jex Blake, the teetotallers of Rugby held their annual meeting at the Townhall on Wednesday. Sir Wilfrid Lawson delivered a vigorous address on behalf of the Permissive Bill, and a resolution in its favour was passed.

Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., is the "father" and senior General of the British Army. He was born in 1786, obtained his first commission in 1791, and served in the Peninsular War and in India. Sir John is Colonel of the 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment, and possesses the gold cross for Madajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A luxurious "shelter" for cabmen has been sent to Langham-place by Colonel Fitzwigram.

We are requested to announce that the receptions of the Lady Mayoress will be discontinued until further notice.

The council of the Institute of British Architects have awarded the Royal gold medal to Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A.

Miss Emily Faithfull will begin a series of afternoon drawing-room readings in poetry and prose at her residence in Norfolk-square, shortly after Easter.

A meeting of the committee of the London National Society for Women's Suffrage was held on Monday for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Adult Suffrage League.

Many papers of great public interest connected with the Merchant Shipping Bill, Channel steamers, &c., have been read at the annual general meeting of the Naval Architects' Institution, held this week.

The vacancy in the court of examiners at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, caused by the resignation of Mr. John Hilton, was filled on Wednesday by the election of Mr. J. Cooper Forster, surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

The *City Press* states that the Prince of Wales, who is an honorary member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, has consented to open the Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse-square, on April 6. The Prince will be accompanied by the Princess of Wales.

A trial of Mr. Christie's life-saving raft took place, on Wednesday afternoon, off the Thames Embankment, at Westminster Bridge. The experiments were watched by representatives of the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and several members of the principal steam-ship companies.

Mr. Selater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, in reply to a deputation who waited upon him, last Monday, to urge the rating of certain extra-parochial places, including some of the Inns of Court, promised to consider the matter and provide a remedy if he could do so.

During the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a resolution was passed to address a letter to the Home Secretary asking whether the Government intend to introduce this Session a bill to amend the law relating to the sale and storage of petroleum.

The light cavalry of the Honourable Artillery Company held their annual dinner at the Criterion on Wednesday—Captain Gerrard presiding. The health of the Prince of Wales, Captain General and Colonel of the company, was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The anniversary dinner of the North London (University College) Hospital was held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday—Lord Houghton in the chair. The lists of subscriptions to the hospital announced during the evening amounted to £917, which included a donation of £300 from Sir F. Goldsmid, M.P.

A deputation from the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers had an interview, last Saturday, with Lord Sandon relative to the new code. It was urged that the standards of attendance and examination were, as a rule, too high, and modifications were suggested which his Lordship promised to consider.

At a special meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's, on Tuesday, a memorial to the Privy Council was adopted objecting to the present scheme for the management of Dulwich College as unfair to the northern beneficiary parishes, and asking that a large portion of the college funds be assigned for the establishment and endowment of a school in the north.

Mr. Hick, M.P., presided over the anniversary festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen, which was held last Saturday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Lord Lyttelton replied for the House of Lords, Mr. Walter, M.P., for the Commons, and Mr. Newton, C.E., the president, acknowledged the toast of the evening.

It was proposed by a deputation from the Association of Municipal Corporations, who waited on the President of the Local Government Board yesterday week, that there should be only one register of voters for both Parliamentary and municipal elections; and the right honourable gentleman, in reply, said that he would consult his colleagues on the subject.

Professor Wanklyn read a paper on milk adulteration, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, on Wednesday. Having explained the process of milk analysis, he described his experience as an analyst dealing with London milks before the present Adulteration Act was passed. In conclusion, he commented on the adulteration bill now before the House.

For the purpose of promoting the abolition of the railway-passenger duty, a meeting was held in the City, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Houghton. The noble chairman having urged reasons against the tax, speeches were made and resolutions were passed condemning it on various grounds, and a memorial to the Government praying for the repeal of the duty was adopted.

The first show of spring flowers for the year in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, took place on Wednesday. The entries were comparatively few; but those few were, in the main, very choice specimens.—The annual spring flower show of the East London Amateur Floricultural Society began on the same day, in the hall of the Bow and Bromley Institute.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Wednesday, at the anniversary festival of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness made an eloquent appeal for funds to open the four cottages which were unoccupied, and to pay off the debt on the buildings. A list of subscriptions, amounting to £770, was announced, including £20 from the Duke of Cambridge.

Earl Spencer, in presiding at the anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, remarked upon the improved state of Ireland; and Sir M. Hicks Beach, the Irish Secretary, also expressed much satisfaction at the peaceful condition of the country, and hoped the improvement would continue until Home Rule had become a forgotten cry. The subscriptions amounted to £763, including a hundred guineas from the Queen.

A meeting was held at Greenwich on Wednesday night in opposition to the income tax, and a resolution and petition to Parliament against it were adopted. Mr. Gladstone, in writing to decline an invitation to the meeting, recalled the fact that the country decided against him in the issue he raised about a year ago, but said he should continue to watch the discussion of the subject with interest. The meeting passed a resolution demanding the abolition of the tax, and another resolution that a petition be signed, and presented, through Mr. Gladstone, to the House of Commons, embodying the terms of the first resolution.

Mr. William Liverton Donaldson, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Deputy Coroner for East Middlesex, on the resignation of Mr. Richards.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,960, of whom 36,869 were in workhouses and 62,091 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8582. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 412, of whom 321 were men, 76 women, and 12 children under sixteen.

At the annual general meeting of the Middle Class Schools Corporation, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presided. The Rev. W. Rogers, the honorary secretary, read a favourable report, which stated that the number of scholars had increased to 1250, and that Professor Croom Robertson had given a favourable account of their progress. Contributions and scholarships had been received from various City companies.

Mr. S. Plimsoll, M.P., has been presented by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with an address and a sum of £1000, voted by that body in recognition of the hon. gentleman's services in improving the condition of those who "go down to the sea in ships." Mr. Plimsoll, in reply to the address, stated that the cost of the movement had been, up to the present time, about £13,000, of which £10,000 had been received in subscriptions.

Sir Arthur Gordon, the new Governor of Fiji, received, on Wednesday, deputations from the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, the Wesleyan Missionary, and the Missionary Congregation of the Marists (Roman Catholic). The first-named presented an address congratulating his Excellency on the powers that had been conferred upon him with respect to the Polynesian labour traffic. Sir Arthur expressed a hope that he might be able to check, if not wholly to repress, the piratical acts which had excited so much reprobation.

Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Co., merchants, of East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, have suspended payment, with gross liabilities of over three millions sterling, of which two millions are the firm's acceptances, the remainder being open claims and indorsements on bills receivable. It is understood that a considerable proportion of the acceptances will be duly provided for. Consequent on this failure, that of Messrs. Siorlet and Co., merchants, of Mincing-lane, is announced, with liabilities estimated at nearly £300,000.

Last Saturday evening the Prince of Wales presided, at Willis's Rooms, at the seventh triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, described the objects of the charity, and made an earnest appeal for assistance in enabling the promoters to carry on their work. This was responded to in a subscription-list showing a total of over £1600. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were amongst the guests. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey, played during dinner, and Miss Gertrude Ashton sang most effectively the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday the proposal to raise the standard of requirements for pupil teachers was further discussed, and an amendment to substitute French and German for Latin was rejected by 21 votes to 13. It was proposed to authorise the erection of a room for the use of the masters of the Hawley-crescent school in Camden Town. This was opposed on several grounds; and it was urged by several members that the teachers ought not to be encouraged to live at great distances from their schools.—The St. Pancras vestry has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the lavish expenditure of the London School Board, and determined to co-operate with other bodies in arousing public attention to the matter.

The influence of the mild weather of the early part of last week upon the public health is shown in the Registrar-General's return for last week. The number of births registered was 2509, and of deaths, 1847. The births exceeded by 20, and the deaths by 197, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six previous weeks had steadily increased from 409 to 612, declined last week to 566, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 186: of these 375 resulted from bronchitis, 122 from pneumonia, and 20 from asthma. The deaths of 9 persons aged upwards of ninety years were registered, including that of a dealer in leather-cuttings, said to be 101 years. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 13 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 55 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea.

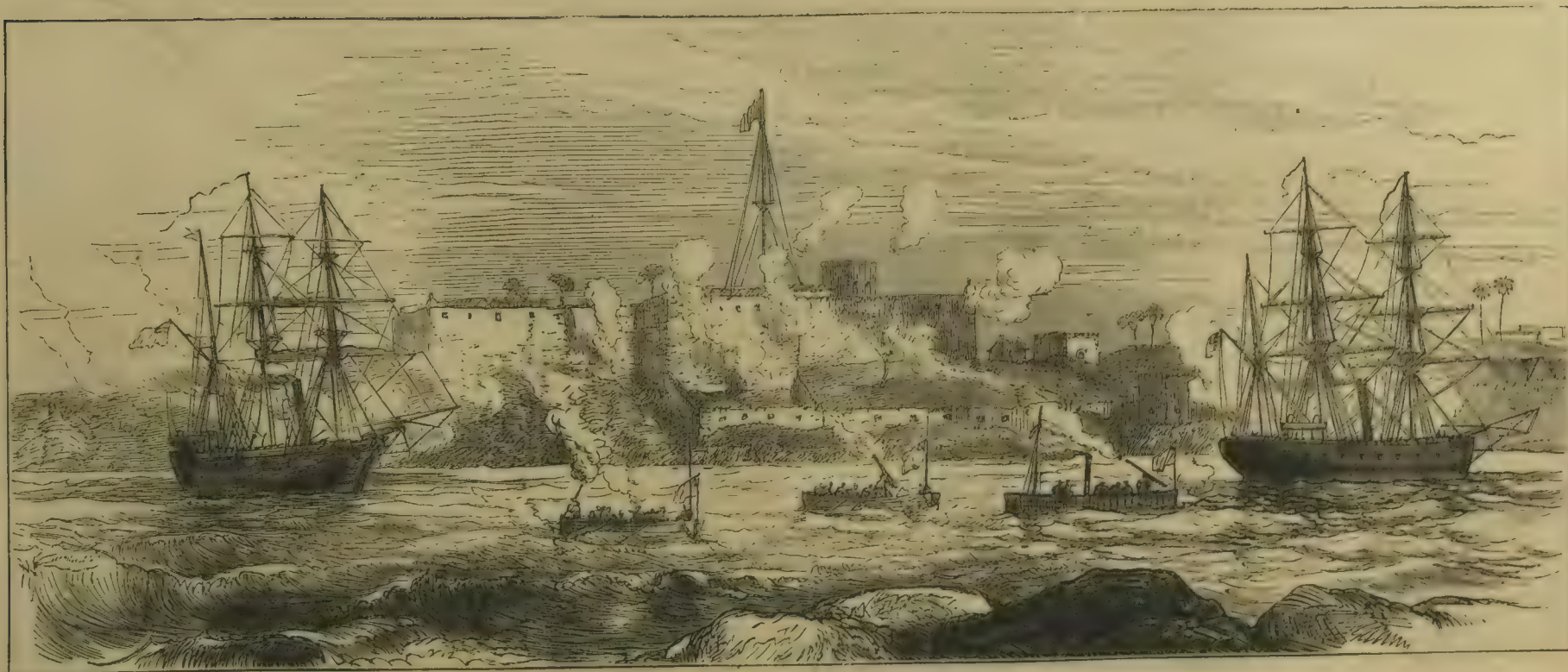
The Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday evening, heard and discussed an interesting lecture by Mr. A. Michie, Agent-General of Victoria, on the proposed annexation of parts of the eastern coasts of Papua, or New Guinea. The Duke of Manchester presided at this meeting, which was preceded by a dinner-party at the Pall-mall Restaurant, Waterloo-place. Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria, but formerly of New Zealand and previously of Queensland, was among the guests, as well as Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of New Zealand, and Sir Arthur Gordon, the newly-appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands. Mr. Michie's remarks and arguments were not confined to the interests of the different provinces in Australia, but extended to those of the British Empire in general, and especially of our commerce and navigation. He showed the urgent necessity of taking possession, as speedily as possible, of those fine ports, lately discovered by the Admiralty surveys of H.M.S. Basilisk, which exist on the shores of the south-eastern promontory of New Guinea, commanding the entrance to Torres Straits, and within a very short distance of the northern settlements in Australia. In the hands of a foreign and possibly hostile Power these ports might be converted into naval stations, which would endanger the safety of our trade by that route between the East Asiatic Archipelago and the Pacific Ocean, between India and China on the one hand—Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia on the other. An attractive description of that side of New Guinea, which presents a great variety of surface and climate, with a fertile soil and with abundant vegetable and animal life, was extracted from the reports of Captain Moresby, R.N., of Mr. Wyatt Gill, the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, and other recent visitors to that country. In the discussion which followed, Captain Moresby, being present, added many particulars of interest to those laid before the Royal Geographical Society; and several gentlemen connected with our Australian colonies, Sir George Bowen amongst them, made observations to the purpose, which were supplemented by others well acquainted with Java, Ceylon, and the tropical regions in general, referring to the effects of climate on health and industrial prosperity. It is understood that a deputation will shortly approach the Colonial Office to solicit the attention of her Majesty's Government to this important question. The Colonial Institute will, in any case, have rendered another useful service to the interests of the British empire and of the nation at home and abroad.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT, G.C.B.



BOMBARDMENT OF MOMBASA BY H.M.S. NASSAU AND RIFLEMAN AND BOATS OF H.M.S. LONDON.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MOMBASA.

A telegram from Aden was received two or three weeks ago stating that on Jan. 19 her Majesty's ships Nassau and Rifleman, with part of the crew of the London, under Captain Sullivan, bombarded Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, and took possession of the fort, after an engagement which lasted several hours. The mail which has arrived since brings further information respecting this affair.

The Nassau and Rifleman sailed for Mombasa, a port 140 miles northward of Zanzibar, on Jan. 15. The Rifleman had visited that place just before. An insurrection had broken out at Mombasa, and fears were entertained for the safety of the missionaries living there. The town belongs to the Sultan of Zanzibar. A rebel chief, Mohamed bin Abdallah, with 400 fighting men, had managed to get possession of the old Portuguese fort, and, being provisioned for a year, refused to obey the Sultan's orders. News came to Zanzibar that Abdallah's men had come out of the fort and attacked the Sultan's people, and given Mombasa to the flames. An urgent request being made by the Sultan to the British Consulate for assistance, Captain Pridaux, the British Consul with Captain Sullivan, and a hundred blue-jackets and marines from her Majesty's ship London, embarked on board the Nassau for Mombasa. The Rifleman and Nassau arrived off the fort on the 17th, but as it was Sunday nothing could be done. The senior officer, Captain Sullivan, of the London, landed and held a parlay with the head man but it came to nothing. On Monday, therefore, Captain P. J. Gray, commanding the Nassau, landed, with orders to inform the chief that, if he did not surrender by one o'clock on the 19th, the fort would be blown about his ears. Tuesday arrived, and the time allowed for the surrender having passed, the Rifleman and Nassau opened fire, having taken up a position well out of range of the chief's guns. The boats, with their rocket apparatus, pulled in close to the fort. The bombardment went on until 4.30 p.m. As there was no sign of the flag being hauled down, the Rifleman was ordered into the harbour, to let the chief have a taste of the 7½-ton guns at close quarters. The shot hit, instead of going right over the fort, and the chief was soon convinced that it was "time." He hauled down the flag, and firing ceased. In the evening a party of men landed, and the head man was brought off to the Nassau. He was allowed to land again after giving up the keys of the fort to Captain Pridaux, Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar. Next day Captain Sullivan, with 150 men, landed and took possession of the fort, and hoisted the Sultan's flag. The sight inside was horrible, from fifty to sixty being killed and wounded, and the dead looking ghastly. By ten next morning all hands had embarked, and at two in the afternoon anchors were hoisted and the Nassau was on its way to Zanzibar, with nobody killed and but one man hurt. They arrived at Zanzibar the following evening.

Our illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, H.M.S. Nassau.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

No change is reported in the aspect of the strike and lock-out in South Wales, save that the number of colliers on strike was increased on Wednesday by 2000, the men employed in the Pembrokehire anthracite pits having struck against a reduction of ten per cent in the wages rate. Lord Aberdare has written another letter respecting the lock-out, in which he again urges the appointment of a joint committee selected by the coalowners and the miners for the purpose of proving, by the accounts, whether the reduction is necessary. Great distress prevails in the districts affected by the lock-out. The Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr, writes to the *Daily News* to thank those who have responded to his appeal for funds to provide one meal a day for the children of the locked-out colliers. He says that over £1000 has been already received and money is still coming in. Last week 3800 children were fed daily—2000 at Merthyr, 1000 at Dowlais, 400 at Abercarnard, 400 at Twpysall; and another kitchen has now been started at Cefn to supply 400 more. Thus this week 4000 children will be provided with a dinner daily. The expenses, including preliminary outlay, were the first week £140. The average weekly expense will be henceforth about £100.

A meeting of colliers on strike at Dewsbury was held on the Moor near the town, when it was agreed that they would submit to a reduction of 4 per cent in the rate of wages upon certain specified conditions.

The South Yorkshire and Derbyshire miners have agreed to submit to a reduction of wages equal to 10 per cent. This arrangement was effected at a conference with the coalowners at Sheffield, and affects 20,000 men. On the other hand, in the course of Monday, 1000 men and boys belonging to the Durham Miners' Association struck work at Wearmouth Colliery owing to the masters having refused to discharge eighteen non-unionists who have for some time been employed at the colliery.

The West Cumberland miners' strike has terminated, a 10 per cent reduction having been submitted to.

The strike in the Yorkshire heavy woollen trade has extended to Birstall, a manufacturing village a few miles from Dewsbury. On Monday evening the manufacturers and weavers on strike had an interview through their respective executive committees, but each refused to give way.

The men employed at the iron ship-building yards on the Tyne resumed work on Monday morning, at the former rate of wages, after a strike of six weeks.

At the yearly meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors of England, Wales, and Ireland, held in Newcastle on Wednesday, Mr. P. Shorrocks read the annual report, which stated that 102 branches had been added during the year, with 5000 members. Thirty-two of the branches were in Ireland, nine in London, and others in various parts of the country. An advance of wages had been obtained in 110 branches, representing an increase of £60,000 per annum.

ACCIDENTS.

Dr. Jenner, ex-Bishop of Dunedin, while at Waterloo-road station, on his way from Kent, last Tuesday, slipped off a step and severely injured his knee.

The Rev. William Sprott, of the Queen's Park church, Glasgow, died last Saturday from injuries which he received by a collision at Bedford.

There have been several serious fires during the week. The Southminster Theatre at Edinburgh, which had been used a short time before for an Evangelistic service, was burnt down on Sunday night. At Glasgow some furniture warehouses in Great Clyde-street were destroyed, damage to the extent of £5000 or £6000 being done, and a fireman named Henderson being severely hurt. At Manchester a large grain-shed at the Sheffield Railway station was the scene of a serious fire. The Becligh Water and Steam Mills, said to be the finest in Essex, have been destroyed, together with two lighters and a large house adjoining used for offices.—The new mill at Colne, belonging to Messrs. R. and N. England, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

After some further evidence had been given, the inquest on the persons who were killed by the accident on the Great Western Railway, near Shipton, was brought to a close on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the disaster was purely accidental, and due primarily to the influence of the atmosphere on one of the wheel-tires; but added a series of recommendations for adoption.

The Trinity House officials have received information of a sad casualty to their pilots at Holy Island. Two brothers named Allan, with their two sons and a man named Stephenson, had put off in their cobbles to a vessel in the offing, when the craft upset, and all the occupants were drowned.

The Elizabeth, of Great Yarmouth, was wrecked off the Barber Sands, and totally destroyed, on the night of the 12th inst. Her crew, consisting of five men, perished. The Caistor beachmen put off in their life-boats, but to no purpose.

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THE LATE SIR HOPE GRANT.

The funeral of General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., late Commander of the Military Division at Aldershot, took place, on Saturday, in the Grange Cemetery at Edinburgh. His body had been removed the night before from London, where he died on Sunday week. It arrived at Edinburgh early on Saturday morning, and was first placed at the Douglas Hotel, St. Andrew's-square. At ten o'clock the square was occupied by the troops of the garrison and the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade. The troops were the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots), and the Royal Artillery from Leith Fort, with six field-guns. A gun-carriage, drawn by six horses from Leith Fort, bore the coffin. It was conveyed from the hotel to the gun-carriage on the shoulders of ten Lancers of the detachment sent from Canterbury to attend the funeral. The troops presented arms. The coffin, placed on the carriage, was covered with the Union Jack, on which were the hat, sword, and medals of the deceased, and several floral wreaths. The procession was arranged as follows:—Royal Dragoons, mounted, preceded by an advanced guard; field-battery of Royal Artillery, with six Armstrong guns; Royal Scots Regiment; non-commissioned officers belonging to the Military Department, in uniform; the Volunteers; the coffin, on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses, with detachment of 9th Lancers on each side of the horses, and pall-bearers on each side of the coffin; the charger of the deceased, led by a groom; chief mourners, some on foot and some in mourning coaches; military officers in uniform; the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council in their robes, accompanied by the city officers bearing halberds and insignia; civilians; private carriages. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant-General W. McCleverty, Major-General Stephenson, Major-General Sir Archibald Little, Major-General Primrose, Major-General Anderson, C.B., and Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B. The led horse of the deceased was saddled, and the boots of the General were in the stirrups in reversed position. Two carriages followed—in the first were Lady Grant, Lady Edwards, Miss Eyre, and Lady Grant's maid; in the second carriage were Miss Grant and Miss Taylor. Behind the carriages were the chief mourners on foot—Mr. Charles Grant, of Kilgraston, Colonel F. Grant, and Sir George Home. Along with these were the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir David Baird, Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, C.B., commanding Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot; Colonel Wood, commanding Wood's detachment during the Ashantee War; Colonel Biddulph, R.A.; Dr. Mackenzie, and other gentlemen. The Prince of Wales was represented by Major Russell, the Duke of Cambridge by Colonel Macdonald. Major Lumsden represented the London Scottish Volunteers, of which regiment General Sir Hope Grant was Colonel. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council took up a position behind the mourners. They were attired in their official robes and accompanied by the city officers with the insignia of the Corporation draped with crape, as was done with the colours of the different regiments. A number of gentlemen fell in behind the Corporation, among whom were Lord Teignmouth, Lord Kinnoul, Sir Francis Outram, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Sir Robert Menzies, Sir John Richardson of Pitfour, Sir James Gardiner Baird, General Colin Mackenzie, and General Dalzell. In the rear of the procession were a number of private carriages. The bands of the Dragoons, Royal Scots, and volunteers played various marches along the route from the hotel to the cemetery. The streets the whole way were crowded with spectators. Shortly after the procession started fifteen minute guns were fired from the castle. The body was removed from the gun-carriage at the entrance to the cemetery and borne to the grave on the shoulders of ten men of the 9th Lancers, preceded by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. The coffin was removed from the shoulders of the Lancers and laid on supports across the mouth of the grave, when Mr. Drummond read the first part of the funeral service. The body was lowered into the grave, which was lined with evergreens. When this had been done the artillery, stationed on an eminence in the centre of the ground, fired fifteen rounds. The reading of the service was resumed, and at the conclusion the company retired. The band of the Royal Scots performed Beethoven's Funeral March. The grave is situated within a few yards of the burying-place of the sister of Sir Hope Grant. It was chosen by the deceased while on a visit to his sister's grave in September. An unfortunate accident took place during the procession by the fall of a railing against which a crowd was leaning, and one woman was killed. Our sketch of the procession is by Mr. C. A. Doyle.

A memoir of Sir Hope Grant appeared last week. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

The religious services, attended by very large congregations, which these two American popular evangelists have undertaken to lead, seem to excite in London as much interest as they did in Manchester and Liverpool, in Sheffield and Birmingham, and in several towns of Ireland and Scotland. Their proceedings consist simply of reading and commenting on the Bible, praying fervently, or speaking, in a tone of familiar goodwill, upon the most obvious practical topics of spiritual counsel and exhortation, relieved by the singing of original hymns, with an accompaniment by Mr. Sankey on the harmonium, the chief speaker being Mr. Moody. Among their usual supporters on the platform are the Earl of Cavan, Lord Radstock, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and several influential clergymen or dissenting ministers. It is admitted, by the witnesses least disposed to approve of exceptional meetings beyond the ordinary arrangements in churches and chapels for public devotional exercises and teaching, that Messrs. Moody and Sankey make no unfair efforts to produce a morbid sensational excitement by violence of phrase or manner. They appear to rely upon the force of those momentous facts, in their view, concerning human opportunity and responsibility, in relation to eternal interests and to the divine rule of the universe, which are commonly held in regard by every sect of Christians. The statements of Mr. Moody upon these subjects are, of course, not at all new; and they are not assisted by any remarkable ability for argument or eloquence of style; but they are recommended by a homely and unaffected simplicity, which goes straight to a multitude of minds sincerely anxious for truthful counsel. "He is perfectly confident," as the *Times* remarks, "that he is showing them the means of becoming better men and women, and of having a better hope in this world and the next. He calls them unhesitatingly to follow him in a direction which, on the whole, is guaranteed by ancient and sacred experience; and he is obeyed."

These meetings have been held since Tuesday week, two or three times every day, at noon in Exeter Hall, and in the afternoon and evening at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The committee of management, having raised a fund already exceeding £12,000 for the expenses, have secured the use of the Agricultural Hall for ten weeks, from Feb. 28 to May 9, at the rent of £50 a week. Much has been done by the con-

tractor, Mr. Sharman, of Liverpool-road, to adapt the immense shed originally built, like the Bingley Hall, at Birmingham, for the exhibition of prize cattle, to the accommodation of these great crowded meetings. In the body of the hall 12,000 new chairs have been placed to reinforce 2000 already belonging to the establishment, in addition to room for 2000 on forms. The platform at the west end is arranged in rising steps, giving the building the appearance of a gigantic infant school. These steps will seat 1200 persons. In the centre of the north side is the platform for the choir, organised by Mr. Joseph Proudman, of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, and here sit Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The accommodation on this platform is for 220. The eastern platform is fitted with 900 seats, and in the south gallery are 3000 chairs. The building holds a total of 21,320, not including the west and east end galleries, each capable of containing 600 more. The lighting of the room is effected by means of large gas chandeliers hanging from the roof, aided by lines of gas jets along the sides, straight, save at the centres, where they rise in three semicircular arches. The acoustic properties of the hall are greatly aided by an immense sounding-board over the speakers' platform. There have been meetings exclusively of men or of women, but the congregation is more frequently of both sexes. Mr. Moody receives a number of "inquirers" at a separate conference in the adjoining St. Mary's Hall.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.

Professor Tyndall began the illustrations of his sixth lecture, on Thursday week, the 11th inst., by exhibiting "Lichtenberg's figures." A plate of resin electrified negatively was touched by the knob of a Leyden jar charged with positive electricity. When a mixture of red lead and sulphur in powder was sprinkled over the plate symmetrical figures were formed, the red lead being attracted to the part negatively electrified, and the sulphur to the part positively electrified. This experiment constituted the germ of Chladni's important acoustical researches; and "Chladni's figures" were the direct result of "Lichtenberg's figures." The Professor next considered the way in which the quantity of electricity may be augmented; and, after referring to the arrangements of the great electrical machine for this purpose, he explained the construction of the powerful Leyden battery, composed of a number of jars connected with each other and with the machine. Among the experiments made with this battery were the production of a beautiful light in the interior of a lemon and in a column of eggs in a tube, and the deflagration of silver and portions of an iron chain. The spark was also sent through seven cards. The burr on each of the outside cards showed that the discharge proceeded in a double direction, there being no burr on the central card. The power of induced currents was next illustrated. A coil of insulated wire was connected with the electric machine; and eight inches from this primary coil was placed another secondary coil connected with some silver wire. By the current induced from the primary coil the silver was deflagrated; and gun-cotton was fired by a tertiary current. The unit-jar, invented for the purpose of measuring electric quantity, was explained and exhibited in action. Having fully considered the effects of the electric discharge, the Professor referred to the labours of Franklin, who made an exhaustive comparison of these effects and those of lightning, and completely satisfied his mind on the identity of both agents. Before a tower could be erected to draw electricity from the clouds to a pointed rod, he attained his object by means of a kite with a pointed wire attached to it. The electricity descended from a thunder-cloud by the hempen string to a key separated from the observer by a silken string held in the hand. He thus obtained sparks, and charged a Leyden jar with atmospheric electricity. Through a letter of Franklin's, the electrical character of lightning had been previously demonstrated by D'Alibard, a friend of Buffon, on May 10, 1752; and, while incautiously repeating Franklin's experiment, Richman, of St. Petersburg, was killed, on Aug. 6, 1753. Professor Tyndall concluded his lecture with an account of the controversy which ensued on Franklin's proposed employment of pointed lightning conductors, ending with the eventual recognition of their great superiority to rounded ones; and he noticed their highly beneficial adoption for ships, mainly through the exertions of Sir Wm. Snow Harris, after much opposition. The very great importance of ensuring a free outlet for the electric current in respect to these conductors was specially insisted on.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS.

Professor Abel, F.R.S., Director of the Chemical Department at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 12th inst., with numerous experimental illustrations. He began by asserting that most of the so-called "accidental explosions" could have been foretold, as due to the neglect of well-established safeguards; and he then briefly reviewed the various classes, including explosions connected with steam-boilers, kitchen-ranges, flour-mills, collieries, coal gas, and especially with the manufacture, storage, transport, and use of gunpowder and other explosive agents. Coal-mine explosions he attributed chiefly to the persistent use of naked lights in so-called "fiery mines," and to the careless application of gunpowder and other blasting agents. The source of danger connected with the employment of petroleum spirit and of imperfectly refined petroleum oils, not in themselves explosive, is the diffusion of their vapours through the air; thus producing an explosive mixture resembling fire-damp. The restrictions of the Petroleum Act have been very beneficial in regard to storage, and in excluding from the market petroleum oils not properly refined, which are dangerous in the hands of the public, because they yield inflammable vapours at a much lower temperature than the thoroughly refined oils. The importance of improvement in the receptacles used for the transport of petroleum, Professor Abel said, was exemplified by the disasters obviously arising out of defective casks; such as the burning of the Maria Lee, laden with petroleum, &c., near the Purfleet powder magazines, in June, 1873; and the ignition of an explosive mixture of petroleum vapour and air on board the barge Tilbury, which led to the Regent's Park explosion in October last. Explosions not unfrequently occur at flour-mills, in consequence of the ignition of mixtures of flour-dust and air, such as caused the destruction of the great flour-mills at Glasgow in 1872. Adverting to gunpowder and similar substances, the Professor said that the source of danger in the manufacture of explosive compounds, such as gun-cotton and dynamite, arises out of their proneness to chemical change, which, when once established, proceeds spontaneously, developing heat and probably causing explosion. This may be occasioned by the presence of impurity (such as acid matters), from imperfect manufacture, or from careless preservation. In other respects, their manufacture is safer than that of gunpowder, which is dangerous from its very beginning. Yet accidents at powder-works and at firework and ammunition factories are generally due to the neglect of precautions. The Professor gave an appalling account of the recklessness with which powder and other explosives are treated in mining dis-

tricts; and, in respect to the way they are conveyed in large quantities in populous places, such as London and Edinburgh, considered that the escape from fearful disasters has been marvellous. The great neglect of precautions in carrying merchants' powder was fully demonstrated by the inquiry after the Erith explosion; and the catastrophe in the Regent's Park has shown that this habitual neglect has been supplemented by the practice of stowing powder indiscriminately with other highly inflammable materials. In conclusion, the Professor said that the long-needed revision of the laws, seriously contemplated by the late Government, had been at once recognised by the present; and a Committee had prepared a valuable report on the working of the present laws, pointing out where they require alteration. The Home Secretary has recently submitted to Parliament a bill, which, while sufficiently comprehensive to deal with the industry of explosives generally, secures to Government the necessary discretionary powers for efficient legislation. The Professor, however, urged that it would be mischievous to encourage too much reliance upon legislation as a safeguard against evils so greatly due to ignorance. It is to the spread of technical and elementary scientific knowledge among employers and employed that we must look for a substantial diminution of the so-called accidents, the prevention of which rests with those who are at present content with regarding them as inevitable. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice president, was in the chair.

THE EXILE OF SCIENCE FROM EUROPE.

Professor W. K. Clifford began his third lecture on Saturday last by observing that the scientific method of learning by experience connects right and light, and leads us to expect them to go together. This method was actually practised by the Greeks and Romans. Light spread from the Museum at Alexandria, and right by the Greek ethics and common law. From the second century of our era, however, they declined. Science at Alexandria was degraded into astrology and magic; Justinian closed the schools of Athens, and philosophers, then not worth much, were banished. Science went into exile with the Arabs. The Professor then considered the state of the world at the close of the sixth century, after describing the rise of Mohammed and the two kinds of Arabs amongst whom he was placed—merchants and agriculturists—whose feud has been carried all over the world, and still exists in the two great sects, Sunnites and Shiites. The strong tribal feeling, "Love your tribe, for you are united to it by a stronger bond than binds husband and wife," was broken by Mohammed, who united himself to Medina because Mecca would not believe him. The triumphant progress of the followers of the prophet, resulting in the conquest of Syria, Persia, Egypt, Carthage, and Spain, was briefly noticed, and the truth of such stories, as Omar's burning the library at Alexandria, was greatly doubted. On the contrary, evidence was adduced of the great encouragement of science and literature given by the caliphs. Almansor invited philosophers to Bagdad, the city of peace, which he built on the ruins of Babylon. Haroun-al-Raschid, the friend of Charlemagne, patronised mechanics and astronomy, kept 500 travellers to fetch science, and would have no mosque without a school, over which sometimes a Christian presided; and Al-Maimouni, who founded a university at Bagdad and schools at other places, had translations made of Aristotle, Euclid, and other authors; and in his reign algebra and the Indian numerals were introduced, and real progress in science made. Thus Al-Hazen discovered that the retina is the seat of vision, and that the impressions are conveyed along the optic nerve to the brain. He extended, also, the theory of Ptolemy and Aristotle about atmospheric refraction, that density decreases with height, and he calculated that the height of our atmosphere is fifty-eight miles and a half. After pointing out how much modern civilisation owes to the Arabs, Professor Clifford concluded by commenting on the influence of the last of the heathen philosophers, Boethius, and his translations of Aristotle and other authors, in preparing Europe for the return of science from exile.

AERIAL AND AQUATIC LOCOMOTION.

Professor A. H. Garrod, in his concluding lecture on Animal Locomotion, on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of the flight of birds, illustrated by specimens, models, and diagrams. He began by briefly reviewing the structure of the animal, specially noticing the strongly-developed muscles of the wing, as well as the pectoral muscles, which themselves alone constitute about a sixth part of the body of the whole animal, and from which has been deduced the amount of energy of which it is capable. The rapidity of the actions of these muscles is essential to flight, since the wing, when lowered, can meet with a sufficient resistance in the air only when it moves with great velocity. The form of the bird was next considered, and its remarkable adaptation to its mode of locomotion pointed out. An explanation was then given of Marey's graphic method of ascertaining the frequency in the strokes of the wing, in which, as in his other registering apparatus, he employs at the same time the electric-telegraph and the transmission of air. Among other results of his experiments, he has shown that the strokes of the bird's wing differ in amplitude and in frequency during flight; and he was led to the conclusion that it is during the descent of the wing that the bird acquires all the motive force which sustains and directs it in space. One of Professor Garrod's illustrations was the flight of an artificial bird; and, after considering various theories, including that put forth by the Duke of Argyll, in his "Reign of Law," he stated that we do not yet fully know how birds fly. The lecture was concluded with illustrations of aquatic locomotion. The fins of the sea-horse and pipe-fish were specially considered as propellers; and the model of a boat, with a "serpent propeller" moved by clockwork, was exhibited in a long trough filled with water, as an illustration of the movements of the dorsal fin in the living animal.

No lectures will be given in Passion and Easter weeks.

The theatre of the London Institution was crowded, on Thursday week, with an audience which assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Mr. Ruskin on the Simple Dynamic Conditions of Glacial Action among the Alps. After a most interesting and eloquent introduction, he referred to the opinion propounded in 1842 by Dr. J. Forbes, of Edinburgh, on the subject of glaciers—viz., that they flowed like water. For many years he refused to accept that theory; but, after much observation and reflection, he came to the conclusion that it was the true one. A glacier he defined as a tide that takes a year to rise, a cataract which takes fifty years to fall, a torrent that is ribbed like a dragon, and a rock that is diffused like a lake. He might have to eat humble pie to Professor Ramsay, although he was by no means sure of that. The glacier theories of some other professors Mr. Ruskin spoke of in the most slighting terms, and succeeded in obtaining the laughter of his audience. He drew a distinction between plastic and viscous—terms which were often confounded. Gold was one of the most plastic substances in nature. It readily received a stamp that was permanent till it was rubbed

off; and it was useful for the manufacture of toys, but not for currency. He illustrated by various diagrams his view of the gradual formation of glaciers, and concluded an attractive and most picturesque lecture amidst general applause.

Dr. Carpenter lectured, yesterday week, at the United Service Institution, on Some of the Scientific Results already achieved by the Voyage of the Challenger. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne presided over a considerable audience, including many ladies. Dr. Carpenter announced that his doctrine of oceanic circulation had been anticipated by a German professor named Lens, who accompanied Kotzebue, the Russian circumnavigator, in his voyage from 1825 to 1828, and who stated his views in 1845.

At the meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday at its rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace, the Rev. J. McCann, D.D., read a paper on the Nature and Character of Evidence for Scientific Purposes. He began by stating that the mind could alone gain scientific knowledge by the process of generalisation. This must be based on evidence that was sufficient, and such as warranted the inferences drawn from it. The nature of evidence was then examined, and the difficulty, but necessity, of correct observation and logical reasoning from this, in order to form a sound hypothesis, was shown. The various points in Professor Tyndall's address relating to atomism, teleology, evolution, and human automatism, were shown to be bad hypotheses, because they assumed as facts what were only inferences, the methods of nature were violated in their experiments, the facts of consciousness were disregarded, and the assumptions did not afford any ground for deductive verification. He concluded by urging a deep study of both science and theology, as there could not be any conflict between their truths, but only between the errors of false or superficial observers and illogical reasoners.

Major Moncrieff, F.R.S., read a paper at the United Service Institution last Monday evening on the subject of harbour defence, in which he expressed his adherence to the principle of dispersion as compared with that of concentration. In the discussion which followed Admiral Codrington concurred in this opinion.

Mr. W. M. Rossetti made his first appearance, on Monday, as a lecturer at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, his subject being the life and works of Shelley. In the course of an elaborate review of Shelley's life and works he quoted some of the poet's letters, hitherto unpublished, written to Miss Hitchener, who lived with Shelley and his wife four months.

Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers gave an address, on Monday evening, at the Congregational Memorial Hall, the purpose of which was to show that the Church of England was established to serve a political object.

Mr. J. Skidmore lectured on the Use of Gold in Ancient Architectural Enrichment and its Influence on Conventional Forms, on Monday, at the Royal Architectural Museum.

Mr. Darwin read a paper, on Tuesday night, before the Statistical Society, on Marriages between First Cousins in England, and their Effects. The subject was divided into three separate heads—first, the proportion of first-cousin marriages to all marriages; secondly, inquiries in asylums as to the harm likely to arise from such marriages; thirdly, literature on the subject.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is varied and pleasant. The situation of Mr. Black's interesting story becomes still more interesting, and things seem nearly ripe for the advent of the *deus ex machina* or beneficent fairy who is, no doubt, destined to solve the problem in which the most bewitching of heroines has entangled herself. "Miss Angel" scarcely gains by its transference to English ground, having lost the piquancy of its Venetian *couleur locale* without any compensating advantage. If, however, we are having old situations over again, it is just to say that we are also having the old subtlety, tenderness, and minute delicacy of observation. A paper on Shelley is full of sound remarks, with little pretension to novelty, except in so far as the recently-discovered facts respecting the poet's political expedition to Ireland are rendered illustrative of the ardour and impetuosity of his character. Another distinguished though very dissimilar personage, Topham Beauclerk, is made the subject of an agreeable essay, cleverly compiled from Boswell. The usual tact of the magazine in appropriating subjects of popular interest is displayed in an article on the disposal of the dead, where all imaginable varieties of funeral rites and customs are enumerated, without an expressed preference in favour of any.

In *Macmillan* Dean Stanley strikes the lyre on occasion of the recovery of Prince Leopold in a strain elegant, spirited, and much above the ordinary level of occasional poetry. Dr. Pattison, considering the slow germination of the idea of "Paradise Lost" in Milton's mind, and the artificiality of the execution, takes occasion therefrom to oppose Keble's theory of the spontaneity of all genuine poetry, from which Keble deduced that Milton could not be a poet. It appears to us that Keble's theory was right and his inference wrong. We can see nothing in deliberation inconsistent with true poetic spontaneity; their congruity is indeed distinctly asserted by a very genuine poet, "While I was thus musing the fire kindled, and at the last I spake with my tongue." Sully Prudhomme's French verses are as neat and graceful as ever. "Alhammah's Cave," by W. G. Palgrave, promises to be a good Oriental story. Canning's secretary, Mr. A. G. Stapleton, deals out acrid and petty censures on the foreign policy of Canning's pupil, Lord Palmerston. Mr. Sutherland Edwards puts in a word for the Brussels Congress, and Dr. Farrar clears up misunderstandings in reference to his "Life of Christ."

It is no doubt a matter of duty for *Blackwood* to give a review of Lord Lytton's speeches, but it is no matter of duty for anyone to read it. More attractive matter will be found in an analysis of two of Euripides' plays, with good translations interspersed, and in the curious tragi-comic extravaganza of "A Dog without a Tail." "Alice Lorraine" is as full of interest as usual; and there is a fine strain of melancholy reflection in the present instalment of "The Abode of Snow," where the sublimity of the scenery forces the insignificance of mankind upon the thoughts of the Himalayan traveller. The "prospects of the session" are not a theme on which anybody—even a panegyrist of the fortunate occupants of the Treasury Bench—can be very enthusiastic.

Mr. Carlyle's abridgment of the history of the "Early Kings of Norway" is concluded in *Fraser*. Although stated to have been written some years ago, it manifests traces of what, under the circumstances, must pass for senility, but might equally well have been taken for the juvenility of a disciple. The reiteration of Mr. Carlyle's gospel of work and integrity can, however, never be unwelcome. The attempt to fix "the place of Sterndale Bennett in music" and Mr. Leslie Stephen's review of Mr. Sidgwick's treatise on ethics are sound and thoughtful essays on subjects requiring great accuracy of treatment. The writer of a remarkable paper on "Some Political Aspects of Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition" reproaches Sir Samuel with having raised issues with reference to the Central African slave trade which may become extremely

embarrassing to this country in the event of our ever occupying Egypt. We cannot see how they could possibly be ignored in such a case.

The most interesting contribution to any of this month's periodicals is Mr. Tollemache's sketch, in the *Fortnightly Review*, of that remarkable man the late Charles Austin. All those of Mr. Austin's contemporaries who knew him intimately have agreed that he might have been the first man of his time, instead of merely earning a large fortune for himself and leaving the world with but faint traces of his having ever lived in it. Mr. Tollemache explains that Mr. Austin's health utterly broke down under the burden of his practice as a Parliamentary counsel. His description confirms the impression of Mr. Austin's intellectual greatness, less by any definite anecdote or trait than by the general impression it conveys of a proud, lonely intellect, distinctly but not arrogantly conscious of its immeasurable superiority to the mass of men. Arrogance, on the other hand, is one of the leading characteristics of Karl Marx, the trenchant political economist of Germany, and the repulsion thus created is, no doubt, one of the principal reasons why his works are so little known. Mr. Macdonnell has done well in directing attention to one who has so forcibly given expression to the complaint of labour against capital that his writings may be said to deserve study in the ratio of their unsoundness. We should thoroughly sympathise with the protest of the English Positivists against vivisection were it less apparent that, out of the odium excited by a cruel practice, Dr. Congreve and Mr. Bridges are endeavouring to make capital for their scheme for the regulation of scientific research by a priesthood. Mr. George Fottrell exposes the redundancy of Irish Judges; and Mr. W. Harris, in proving that the Birmingham School Board has worked well, shows incidentally that its ends have been only attained by deference to public feeling in the matter of religious instruction. Maine's Early History of Institutions, William Law, and the influence of Italian writers upon English literature are the subjects of valuable papers.

The *Contemporary Review* is less interesting than usual, but has two contributions of much value. One is Professor Huxley's lecture on the scientific results deduced from the expedition of the Challenger. The microscopic animals whose skeletons constitute the largest portion of the calcareous ooze at the bottom of the sea are, it appears, now considered to live in the upper waters, their remains being in course of continual precipitation to the bottom. In some submarine regions the calcareous bottom is found to be in course of transformation into greensand, being infiltrated with a mineral called glauconite, of whose origin no account can be given at present. These observations throw great light on the formation of the ancient geological strata, and confirm the uniformity of natural processes at all periods. Another remarkable paper is Mr. Greg's vigorous protest against over-work, luxurious display, and "life at high pressure"—evils, unfortunately, easier to denounce than to cure. The fourth part of Mr. Matthew Arnold's review of the objections to his "Literature and Dogma" is chiefly occupied with a very clear and impartial survey of the formation of the Biblical canon. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Saxon Studies" are wearisome by dint of artificial smartness.

The most remarkable contribution to *Temple Bar* is "Romance in a Paris Pension," a very lively sketch of the interior of one of those common pasture-grounds for singular characters, several varieties of whom are described with much graphic power. The *Greville Memoirs* are reviewed in a very amusing style, the conclusion ultimately arrived at being that the second part ought to be brought out with all possible speed in deference to the feelings of those who are dying to know what is said about them. "Fashion" is a smart essay, and "Beatrice's Dream" a religious allegory of considerable power.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, besides its very readable novels, has a paper replete with interesting information on "The Parliamentary Leaders of Germany," an ingenious one on "The Physiology of Authorship," by Mr. Francillon; a good poem by Mr. Buchanan, and a reminiscence by Mr. George Dawson of his lecturing tour in Ohio. *Tinsley* has this month little worthy of attention beyond its serial stories; nor do we find anything remarkable in *Belgravia*. The *St. James's Magazine* contains useful information respecting Fiji and Khiva. All the papers in the *Month* are very readable, but there is nothing to call for special notice. In *Good Words*, among other excellent matter, is a fine sonnet by Caroline North, and a valuable paper on Socialism by Mr. J. H. Fyfe. The far-too-little-known romantic poetry of Boiardo and Berni is the subject of an interesting paper in the *Monthly Packet*. *All the World Over* is the title of a new magazine published by Messrs. Cook, the British travellers' guides, philosophers, and friends, and appropriately devoted to descriptions of travel and legends connected with remarkable places. The first number is an excellent beginning, with contributions from Miss Helen Zimmern and other able writers.

We have also received the New Monthly, the Victoria Magazine, the Covent-Garden Magazine, the Public Schools Magazine, Baily's Monthly Magazine, the Practical Magazine, Ixion, the Transatlantic, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, Chambers's Journal, Golden Hours, and the Sunday Magazine.

At a meeting of the Asia Minor famine relief committee, held at Bradford, last Saturday, it was stated that subscriptions to the amount of £3600 had been received.

Mr. Moy Thomas, the honorary secretary of the Association for the Protection of the Rights of Authors, has prepared an elaborate report on the operation and defects of the copyright laws as affecting both literary and dramatic productions.

Advices from the Gold Coast speak of some disorders among the natives. The Wassau chiefs had been ordered to make restitution for certain outrages they had committed, and it was reported that there had been a disturbance between the Akims and the Ashantees.

At the poll for Tipperary, on Thursday week, Mr. Mitchel received 3114 votes, against 746 recorded for Mr. Moore, the Conservative candidate. Every voter for Mr. Mitchel was served at the polling-place with a protest on the part of Mr. Moore, declaring Mr. Mitchel a felon, and, as such, disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons.

In the annual report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, which was established in the time of the Crimean War, it is stated that the total amount of contributions to Dec. 31, 1873, was £1,460,861. There were 133 widows and 127 orphans of officers in receipt of allowances; 48 other children of officers were in the receipt of educational allowances. There were 3024 widows of soldiers and 743 widows of sailors in receipt of relief, besides 3928 orphans of soldiers and 1162 of sailors. Of the children whose allowances were discontinued on account of age, 659 have been apprenticed to trades, 1354 have entered domestic service, 84 have joined the Army, and 128 have entered the Navy and merchant service. The number of children in boarding institutions at the end of the year was 181. The total sum expended in relief to Dec. 31, 1873, was £1,303,386.

CHINESE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Our last week's Paper contained an Illustration of the Ming tombs at Nanking. We now give a plan and section of one of the thirteen tombs of the same dynasty near Peking. This is that of Yung-Lo, the first of the Mings, who was buried after the Court was removed to the northern capital. The mound is supposed to have been the earliest form of sepulchre. In burying a body, a certain amount of earth is displaced, and by gathering this over the place of interment a small mound is naturally produced. This grave heap would become to the relatives the mark pointing out where the body lay; hence it served the purpose of a monument. In the case of kings, chiefs, warriors, holy persons, or those who had commanded respect or love, the earth might be increased as a mark of honour, whence arose the tumulus. Stones were added, or every passer-by may have thrown a stone, a custom still adhered to in Ireland and Scotland, and this produced the cairn. As civilisation advanced, the cairn, as a sepulchral monument, assumed a built form, and was developed into the pagoda of India, the seven-terraced tower of Babylon, and the pyramid of Egypt. The Ming tomb presents us with an interesting variety, being a mixture of two of the types given above. There is the large tumulus and the crenelated retaining wall, giving us the built form combined with the mound. The mound at Nanking is said to be nearly a mile in circumference; and this one is generally stated to be over half a mile. It is planted with pine-trees. There is a high wall which forms a large oblong inclosure, about 1200 ft. by 500 ft., extending from the south side of the mound. It has reference, of course, to the "Fung-Shuie," or spirit of earth and water, as well as to a crescent-formed range of hills north of the thirteen tombs. Within the inclosure is a series of buildings intended for the ceremonies due to the dead from the reigning Emperors, which were no doubt duly performed while that dynasty was on the throne. One of these is a large hall with teak pillars, some of them about 60 ft. high; it is one of the finest specimens of the peculiar architecture of the Chinese. This large structure is only for the purpose of containing a small board about 2 ft. in length, but that board is the ancestral tablet of the Sovereign who is buried there. On it Yung-Lo is entitled—"The perfect ancestor; the literary Emperor." It forms a sort of altar, with the vessels for incense, &c., before it, so the hall may be called a temple. Between the hall and the grave-mound is a stone altar in the open, without any house. It is about 20 ft. or 30 ft. in length, and is formed of single stones, which extend the whole of that distance. At this altar sacrifice and incense will be offered to the grave, or to the dead which it contains. In the hall the worship is devoted to the ancestral tablet, while at the stone altar it is offered to the remains of the deceased ancestor, who is thus, as was stated in our last notice, in a semi-deified state. The offerings of food, of prayers, and sacrifice, which were described, would all have their counterpart on a grander scale in the case of an Emperor. As there is now no descendant of the Ming dynasty these ceremonies at their graves have ceased; but the Chinese have not changed in the slightest from their ancient rites, and the same form of tomb is still used for the 'Ta-Tsing, or the "great pure dynasty," as the present one is called. The ceremonies at the grave of 'Fung-Chih, the late deceased Emperor, will not deviate from the old examples.

In China there is no inclosed or consecrated ground for burials. The traveller who visits that country is astonished to find graves everywhere, in fields and at road-sides, suggesting that the selection of the place had been a mere matter of accident. The traveller may not, perhaps, alter his original idea when it is explained how the Fung-Shuie has to be consulted, and he learns how all-important it is in the mind of a Celestial to have a proper spot chosen as a last resting-place. In parts around Shanghai these grave-mounds are so numerous that the fields have the appearance of being vast cemeteries. The Chinese always manifest the greatest respect for these graves; they will cultivate round about them with religious carefulness. This sketch was made in winter, when there were no crops or vegetation to conceal the form of the mounds; but the principal one in the sketch was new, so that its plan could be seen and understood. It is formed of a square platform of earth, and a circular cone of the same material is raised upon this. The square and the circle represent the Yin and the Yang, or Earth and Heaven; the whole forming part of the Chinese system of geomancy, and being allied to the mysterious Fung-Shuie. There is no inclosure with halls, temples, or altars at these graves, such as at the Imperial tombs; but on the ground when the sketch was made there were the ashes of some burnt oblation which had been recently made, telling that ceremonies had been performed.

The grave mounds on the Peiho are represented in one of our Illustrations. After passing the Taku Forts, the ground is sand; and as there is not much vegetation the grave-mounds are visible as far as the eye can reach. The traveller's eye is struck by the multitude of them. The form of the mounds differ slightly from those at Shanghai.

Coffin-making is a regular trade in China, and the makers have their goods exposed in their places. A Chinaman is most anxious to have a coffin of his own selection, so he buys one to his taste, and keeps it in his house to be ready, while using it as a chest or press. These coffins are made of very thick wood, and are large and massive. They are painted and repeatedly varnished, and Chinese characters are painted on them to represent longevity, felicity, and other conditions of bliss supposed to be reached by the spirits of the departed.

YARKUND AND KASHGAR.

We give some more Illustrations of the manners and customs of Eastern Turkestan. That region, including the two provinces of Kashgar and Yarkund, is situated in the very centre of the Asiatic Continent, having Siberia to the north, Upper and Middle Thibet, with the Cashmere Himalayas, to the south, China to the east, and the Tartar principalities of Khokand and Bokhara to the west. Its people, shut out by surrounding walls of lofty mountains from other nations of the Mohammedan faith, were long subdued by the Chinese Empire, but regained their independence, under Yakoub Khan, the present Ameer, not many years ago. There are hopes of establishing a commercial traffic between this secluded country and British India, which was the object of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission. It has been observed that the inhabitants of Yarkund and Kashgar for the most part retain, in their domestic life, the genuine habits of the Turkish race, unchanged by contact with the nations of Europe. The Illustration represents a group of street hawkers in the city of Yarkund.

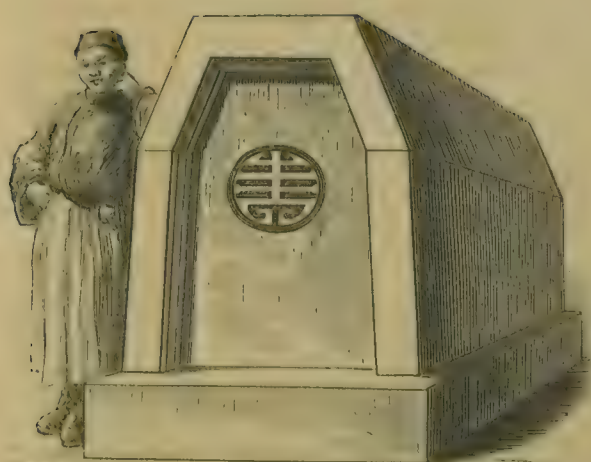
York House, Twickenham, late the residence of the Count de Paris, is about to be converted into an hotel.

The authorities of the Nottingham Free Library have written to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to state that since the institution of local examinations the issue of works of fiction has declined, and given place to the reading of scientific books.

CHINESE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.



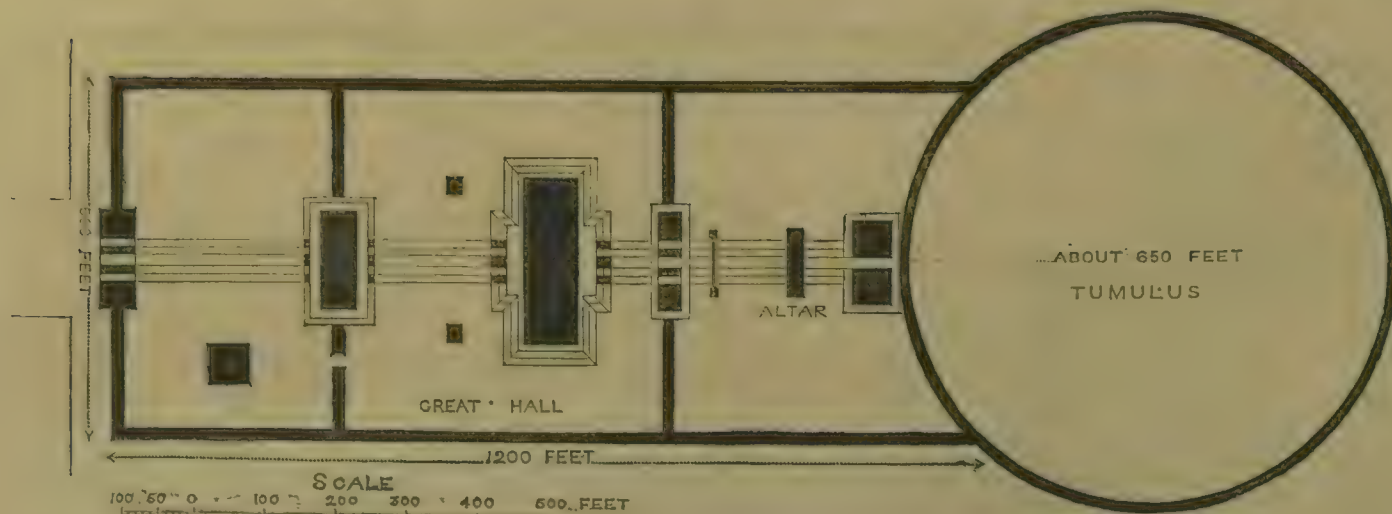
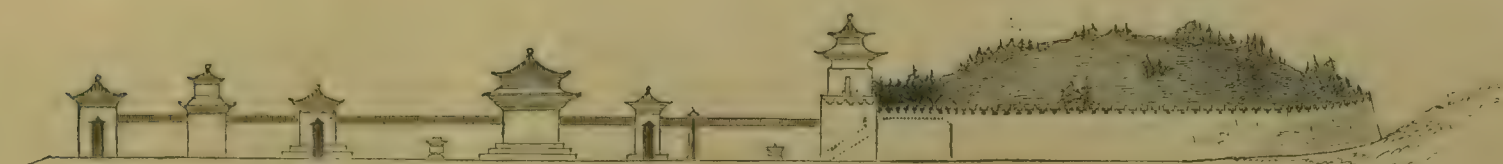
GRAVES NEAR SHANGHAI.



CHINESE COFFIN.



GRAVES ON THE PEIHO.



ELEVATION AND PLAN OF THE TOMB OF YUNG-LO, MING DYNASTY, NEAR PEKING.



MR. J. P. WAY, STROKE OF THE OXFORD BOAT.



MR. H. E. RHODES, STROKE OF THE CAMBRIDGE BOAT.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



STREET HAWKERS, YARKUND.

AT THE RACE.

Life begins at sixteen, and ends long before six-and-twenty: we have the word of every novelist for it. Before sixteen is the ignorance of childhood, after twenty-four or five the blank of wedded bliss or single misery. Between these ages only do people live; wherefore what interests men of twenty-five and women of sixteen can alone be said to interest the world. Beings who have not reached or have passed the mystic period take no real interest in anything.

Therefore this present week is to all the living world the centre and summit of the year. The only day that approaches in importance to-day is the magic morn of St. Valentine; and valentines have now, it must be confessed, become to some extent a matter of form, while the boat-race is a rich delightful reality. What man in England (who has not passed the period of existence) does not look forward to the race of to-day with unmeasured ardour, either because he is at Oxford or Cambridge, or is shortly going thither, or has just left, or at all events has friends at one or both Universities—perhaps, best of all, is intimate with “a man in the boat”? What eager school-girl has not a big brother at Trinity or Christ Church, whose liberality in bonbons and trinkets knows no bounds, and whose colours she must therefore enthusiastically wear, unless, indeed, with pretty perversity, she insists on espousing his opponents' side?

To these men and women, to whom even the most romantic of novelists would allow some years of life still to come, there is nothing in the world like the boat-race day. On a beautiful spring morning, with fresh breezes blowing, white clouds sailing brightly on overhead, the river rolling swiftly below; with the cheerful noise of the crowd, the bustle of the thronging boats, the ring and chatter of young voices, talking cheery nonsense; with the indescribable excitement, the zeal, the genuine hopes and fears perpetually coming up through the gay talk; there is no place on earth like the four miles of Thames between Putney and Mortlake for eager, ardent, happy people—of the age of existence.

Young Verdet of Magdalen introduces with a thrill of honest pride the captain of his college boat to Lillian, his sweet sister of seventeen; and finds the stern, authoritative, bearded man (of twenty) absolutely delighted to talk with the unimportant girl—nay, almost shy, eager to do her any little service, leaving awkward gaps in the conversation sometimes—really behaving almost as if he and not she were the individual most honoured by the recent introduction. And she—how often she has heard the name and fame of Mortmain Challoner, stroke of the Magdalen boat! How his prowess, his wit, his generosity have been lauded to her by that enthusiastic young freshman her brother; how she has longed to see him, hardly dared to hope ever to speak to him; and now, she finds him (though certainly not, as she had fancied, six feet high) talking most delightfully, humbly, admiringly to her, evidently liking her very much indeed, perhaps thinking her the prettiest girl there! Oh, if every girl she ever knew could only be there to see them! How lucky it was she put on the real exact Cambridge blue—not the slightly darker shade which people called more becoming; he would have been sure to find it out, and his eyes (as well as the rippling mirror beneath the boat) tell her she could not have looked better.

Shall she confide to him the little difficulty—how near she was to sacrificing patriotism to vanity? Will he laugh at her or be pleased?—She tells him, shyly and sweetly; and the charming confidence thrills him with delight. “I’m so glad you did,” he says, softly, looking up with his dark eyes (Mortmain uses his eyes and certain tender notes of his voice wonderfully). “I’m so glad you’re glad,” she murmurs. It is quite true; both are happy, enchanted, in fairyland. Oxford may win by a hundred lengths, but the day will be for ever bright and memorable to these two. Happy Verdet! it needs no prophet's eye to see that next year you will row in your college boat, will be pointed out by envying freshmen as bosom-friend of the great Challoner, who will so soon pass away for ever from undergraduate ranks.

What a glorious youth, what joy and glow of unclouded life, are in the pageant of to-day! Of course, the national interest in the affair is absurdly disproportionate to its real importance; but how manly, cheery, pleasant the whole thing is! There is the pluck of fighting without its brutality, the excitement of athletic sports without the vanity their more personal success too often brings, the necessity of absolute submission to one will more strongly enforced even than in cricket or football. We may say proudly that it is thoroughly English. No nation in the world (except our brother Anglo-Saxons across the Atlantic) has such a crown to its year's pleasures as our University boat-race, which has—among the upper classes, at all events—supplanted even the Derby.

The constant relays of freshmen, drawn from the very heart of English society, keep ever alive the national interest in the yearly race; other things are matters of fashion, varying greatly from year to year; but the army of boys, to whom the whole thing is a new delight and excitement—who worship Rhodes and Way, and listen breathlessly to those who can tell them of Strachan and Tinné, names dim and magnificent, demigods like the old Scandinavian kings and heroes—these are changeless in their enthusiasm, imperial in their sway over the hearts of mothers, sisters, sweethearts, stern and grizzled fathers even. Everywhere they spread the fame of the sixteen young men who meet this day in manly rivalry—there is hardly a pretty girl or a fond mother who cannot tell you, parrot-like, the names, almost the weights, of the two crews: who does not know that Rhodes is the Cambridge, Way the Oxford captain, that Phillips rows “five” in the one boat, and Hopwood steers the other.

It is an odd position for a young man of nineteen or twenty, who has but just left school, to be thus for weeks before the public eye—daily perhaps to be criticised, strongly blamed or praised, in the leading papers of the kingdom. They are, probably, ordinary young men enough, these representatives of their Universities; and the odds are that most of them will never again in any way interest the country at large—except, indeed, those who row in the next year's boat: which must be a strange *réchauffé* of a period of anxiety closed by a brief and wild excitement, fearful to some sensitive men, a magnificent delight to others of tougher nerve. After-life is not likely to yield to any man in the winning boat a public triumph like that marvellous row back from Mortlake after the deafening reception at the Ship; there is a keen delight in hearing the applause of an immense crowd and knowing that one has earned it by one's own hard work, which perhaps hardly any private pleasure can quite match.

And then, if anything like the little episode of Verdet and Challoner which we have sketched has taken place, and Challoner is this year in the boat that wins, what feeling could ever equal the consciousness that bright eyes are upon him, that the two dearest of womanly emotions, pride in his triumph and sympathy for his fatigue, are mingled in the breast that bears the colours he has carried to victory,—what true knight in olden times could have experienced a prouder pleasure when he cantered round the lists, displaying in his helmet his mistress's ribbon of stainless azure, light or dark?

MUSIC.

The second subscription concert of the twentieth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place on Friday week, when the programme consisted entirely of sacred music. Among other fine choral performances special mention is due to those of Marenzio's “Magnificat,” the late S. Wesley's motet, “In exitu Israel” (both for a double choir), Mendelssohn's psalm “Judge me, O God” (for an eight-part choir), and Orlando Gibbons's “Hosanna to the Son of David.” Miss Eva Leslie, who made so successful a début at the first concert of this series, reappeared, and again proved the possession of a voice of pleasing quality, with much refinement of style, her solos having been “Angels, ever bright and fair,” and the air (from Mr. Leslie's oratorio “Immanuel”) “Blessed are the poor in spirit.” Mr. Riccardi, a new baritone-bass, made a successful first appearance on the same occasion, when he sang the air “O quam tristis,” by Clari, and “Honour and Arms,” from Handel's “Samson.” The singer possesses a voice which is capable of being turned to very good account, and he will no doubt improve on the favourable impression already made. Other solos were contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual, and Mr. J. C. Ward and Mr. J. G. Calcott presided, respectively, at the pianoforte and the organ. The next concert, on May 27, will consist of English music, including madrigals and part-songs.

One of the principal features at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was Herr Joachim's performance (for the first time there) of his concerto in G major, a work that was composed after his celebrated “Hungarian” concerto, to which it is quite equal in point of interest, although less frequently performed and still remaining in manuscript. The first movement (“Allegro non troppo”) is, throughout, flowing and graceful in style, with many interspersed florid passages for the display of the solo instrument. The following *andante* is chiefly of a cantabile nature, giving good scope for expression on the part of the principal player; while the final rondo (“Allegro energico e capriccioso”) is full of vigour and spirit, and serves to exemplify the violinist's command over difficulties of the bravura school. The work is skillfully written, both in its solo and orchestral details, and its admirable performance by the composer and the Crystal Palace band produced a very strong impression. Herr Joachim also played with his well-known skill and brilliancy three movements from the last of the six sonatas by Bach for violin alone. Mendelssohn's Reformation symphony, played to perfection, Mr. Cousins's overture “Les Travailleurs de la Mer” (given for the first time here), and Schumann's overture to his opera “Genoveva,” completed the instrumental selection. The vocalists were Miss E. Morland and Mdlle. Hélène Arnim, the former of whom suddenly replaced Miss Edith Wynne (absent from illness) and was favourably received.

The Monday Popular Concerts are approaching the close of their seventeenth season, only one evening performance (next week) and one Saturday afternoon concert (this week) remaining to be given. Last Monday's programme was of very great interest, although devoid of novelty. The pieces for stringed instruments were Beethoven's trio in G major (from op. 9) and his posthumous quartet in C sharp minor (op. 132), the executants having been MM. Joachim, Straus, and Piatti in the former, and the same, with the addition of Mr. L. Ries, in the latter. Mdlle. Marie Krebs played Chopin's ballade in G minor very finely and (as an encore) his impromptu in A flat, the lady pianist and Herr Joachim having been associated in Mozart's sonata (with violin) in E flat—No. 12 of Mr. C. Hallé's edition. Mdlle. Sophie Löwe was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist. Next Monday's programme (the occasion being for the benefit of the director, Mr. S. Arthur Chappell) offers a strong combination of attraction, including Bach's concerto in D minor for three pianofortes, to be played by Mdlle. Krebs, Dr. Hans von Bülow, and Mr. Charles Hallé.

St. Patrick's Eve and the day itself were celebrated musically—the former by an Irish festival at the Royal Albert Hall, the latter by concerts at St. James's Hall.

The third concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, introduction to the third act of “Lohengrin” (Wagner), overture to “Gazza Ladra” (Rossini), and march in “Athalie” (Mendelssohn). The performance will be given in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital.

Yesterday (Friday) evening “St. Paul” was to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the solos by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

On Tuesday next Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music is to be given (as a portion of a special evening service) at St. Paul's Cathedral. The same work is announced for performance at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, “The Messiah” being promised there for Saturday.

We have already spoken prospectively of the opening of the sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society on Thursday evening, and of the tributary performances of music by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett which formed portions of the programme. On these and other features of the concert we must comment next week.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren was elected, on Tuesday, to the Professorship of Music at Cambridge University, vacant through the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage will be given at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening. The programme is a very good one.

Mr. Richard Limpus, organist and director of the choir at St. Michael's, Cornhill, and honorary secretary and founder of the College of Organists, died on Monday, at the age of fifty.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On closing the season on Saturday at this theatre, Mr. Chatterton delivered an address, in which he contrived to kill more than two birds with one stone. After thanking the audience for their continued patronage, he proceeded to state what he designed doing not only at Drury Lane, but at the other theatres under his management. As to the first, he announced that during the summer months it will be devoted to the performances of Italian opera, under the direction of Mr. Mapleson; and that at the Princess's, under the management of Mr. Mayer, the great Parisian spectacle of “Round the World in Eighty Days” will be performed. “Consequently,” adds the enterprising manager, “my undivided attention will be devoted to the management of the Adelphi Theatre, where on Saturday next (to-night) I intend to produce ‘Nicholas Nickleby,’ dramatised by Mr. Andrew Halliday, whose popularity, from his brilliant successes, has become world-wide. The cast will be as follows:—Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. W. Terris; Ralph Nickleby, Mr. J. Fernandez; Squeers, Mr. T. J. Clarke; Newman Noggs, Mr. G. Belmore; John Brodie, Mr. S. Emery; Smike, Miss Lydia Foote; Kate Nickleby, Miss Edith Stuart; Miss Squeers, Miss Harriet Coveney; Tilda Price, Miss Hudspeth; Mrs. Nickleby, Mrs. Addie; and Mrs. Squeers, Mrs. Alfred Mellon. I have

also the pleasure to inform you that I have secured the exclusive services of the celebrated Vokes family for this season, and again for the next Christmas pantomime at this theatre.”

Such is the business-like programme of the leading manager of the national theatre and two others.

COURT.

The Chelsea theatre has fallen into new hands. Mr. Hare, an excellent actor, has now undertaken to prove his judgment as a manager. A new comedy, by a new author, has been selected for the inauguration of his adventure,—the author being, like himself, an actor of considerable repute, Mr. Charles F. Coghlan. The play is like all plays written by modern performers—an imitation of other plays which have earned a remarkable success. The late Mr. Robertson is Mr. Coghlan's model, and he has produced a drama of real life which might have been written by the former. There is the same attention to character and conversation, and the same neglect of story and action. The new production is entitled “Lady Flora,” and the fair heroine is a girl of spirit and fortune, who prefers to marry a poor but clever tutor, in the place of a wealthy gentleman whose culture is deficient. Four acts are required for this simple story, which are filled in with minute details and satirical conversations. No special interest is excited for the fate of the lovers; but we are expected to admire the adroitness with which petty incidents and trifling episodes are introduced, by which the inevitable dénouement is delayed from act to act. This style of construction is altogether modern; it has no warrant in our elder drama, which aimed at a climax by means that indicated robustness of intellect, decision of character, and significance of costume. The life described is that of the country, and the varieties of the especially rural understanding are those chiefly distinguished. The scenery is exceedingly costly and beautiful. This is particularly the case with the opening scene, a Morning-Room at Fairleigh, most elaborately and brilliantly furnished, unparalleled and indescribable. The part of Lady Flora is sustained by Miss Madge Robertson. Mr. Hare himself takes the part of an old French nobleman, the Duc de Chavannes, and Mr. Clayton that of his son by an English wife, George de Chavannes. We can imagine how these two actors would perform two such parts; and each acted as if the success of the play depended on his single efforts. Mr. C. Kelly impersonates an ignorant English nobleman, Lord Melton, who derides University honours; and Mr. W. H. Kendal the important part of Harry Armytage, to whom George de Chavannes is indebted for the “coaching,” by which he perversely benefits so little. The subordinate characters are a fussy old butler (Mr. H. Kemble), and an eccentric lady from India, Sophie Duchesne (Miss Amy Fawcett). We must spare ourselves the pain of recording how Harry Armytage supplants George de Chavannes in the affections of Lady Flora; in fact, there is scarcely anything to be told more than the simple statement already made. The acting throughout is wonderfully efficient, and will secure the life of the play for many weeks, or perhaps months. The house has been repaired and decorated, and in great part rearranged, so that now its appearance and accommodations are perfectly satisfactory.

PRINCESS'S.

We had thought that the days of the good old-fashioned melodrama were departed, and that the public no longer possessed a relish for its wild and wayward eccentricities. But it is a characteristic of human thoughts that they are liable to error, and are not at all times faithful repositories of fact. The success of the experiment on Saturday night at this theatre proves to us the fallacy of our notions on this head, and demonstrates beyond a doubt that there is still in the public mind a taste for marvellous adventures, hairbreadth escapes, gallant rescues, sword and pistol catastrophes, wrecks at sea, and all the bewildering manoeuvres of ultra-melodramatic interest. “Round the World in Eighty Days,” an English adaptation of the successful Parisian spectacular drama, “Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours,” is the occasion of this revival of the old melodramatic spirit in the London playgoing public; and verily the gorgeous dresses, the elaborate scenery, the effective changes, and the general spectacular effects might, with little intrinsic value of its own, secure the acceptance of the article for the sake of the glittering garb in which it is presented. The entertainment is ushered in by a formidable-looking programme and a somewhat drowsy prologue, in which a daring young Englishman, Milford (Mr. Henry Sinclair), a member of the Eccentric Club, lays a wager with his confrères to make a complete circuit of the earth in the astonishingly short period of eighty days. The Englishman departs on his expedition and arrives at the Suez Canal, where he makes the acquaintance of one Spreadeagle, a loquacious Yankee (Mr. M'Intyre), with whom he fights two duels, and who plays an important part in the ensuing action of the drama. We are next presented with the interior of an Indian bungalow, where we become conversant with the sorrows of Queen Aonda (Miss Helen Barry), who, according to Brahminical custom, is about to be immolated on the funeral pile of her departed husband. Against this barbarous custom the lady most strenuously and logically protests; as, indeed, what lady in the full possession of her faculties, and, moreover, born and bred in the nineteenth century, would not do in the like situation. But protestations are useless; the Brahmins are inexorable, and the lady is about to be sacrificed when Spreadeagle, Milford, and his valet Ready (Mr. B. Wright) rush into the midst of the mystic ceremonies with their three revolvers, carry fire and devastation through the Brahminical ranks, and carry off in triumph the contemplated victim. The whole party proceeds straightway to Calcutta, whence it appears Aonda had been decoyed by the Brahmins, allured by the bright prospect of Royal Indian splendour. In Calcutta Aonda encounters her sister, Nemea (Miss Carlisle), and both ladies consent to accompany their protectors back to England, where they will be safe from Brahminical persecution. But many dangers, much turmoil and suffering, have to be gone through before they arrive at their wished-for destination. First they are rescued from the boa-constrictor which assails them in the serpent's grotto by the vocal incantation of Makavia (Miss Cicely Nott), the snake-charmer. Then follows the fête of the snake-charmers, one of the most gorgeous spectacles we remember to have seen exhibited upon the English stage. Later on in the drama the train in which the party are proceeding expeditiously on their journey is attacked by a tribe of Indians on the Pacific Railway. Again the revolvers do signal service; but this time the ladies are successfully carried off by the exulting savages. The indefatigable Yankee, the gallant Englishman, and his valet again proceed to the rescue. The Englishman finds himself in the Rocky Mountains, suddenly surrounded by a host of his opponents, who propose summarily to immolate him on the altar of their vengeance against the whole pale-faced race. The marvellous manner in which he escapes from this perilous situation we shall not here detail. Suffice it that powder and shot are again brought into requisition, and the Indians are defeated. A wreck at sea is the next stirring incident, the whole of the passenger-crew being preserved in the life-boats. Ultimately, Milford returns to the Eccentric Club Palace on the day and hour agreed upon, and wins his

wager. The ladies have previously made a proffer of their hands to their gallant defenders—whether availing themselves of the privilege of leap-year or otherwise, we cannot say, as the author does not inform us—and been cordially responded to by the gentlemen of their choice. Thus all ends well, and the curtain falls upon a happy dénouement. Such is a slight sketch of the plot of the piece, which, on Monday night, was received with acclamations by the audience. The acting was good. Mr. Henry Sinclair gave a manly and forcible rendering of the adventurous Englishman; and Miss Helen Barry was exceedingly pathetic as the Princess Aonda. Mr. McIntyre was an excellent and characteristic Yankee; and Mr. B. Wright was sufficiently quaint and ludicrous as the valet, Ready. The other characters were adequately represented. A slight hitch, owing to insufficient rehearsals, in the working of the wreck, in the fourth act, was apologised for by Mr. Sinclair, who stated that it would be remedied in succeeding representations. The whole thing is a gorgeous pageant, and as such will doubtless be liberally patronised by the public.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WARRENDER.

Helen, Lady Warrender, died at Bruntisfield House, near Edinburgh, on the 11th inst. Her Ladyship was the only child of Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, Bart., of Marchmont, county Berwick, by his first wife, Margaret, younger daughter of John Spottiswoode, Esq., of Spottiswoode, Berwickshire, and was married July 13, 1854, to Sir George Warrender, Bart., of Lochend, East Lothian, and had three sons and three daughters.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. M. GOMM.

Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards and Constable of the Tower of London, died on Monday morning at Brighton, after a short illness. He was the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, and was born in 1782 or 1784. In 1794 he entered the Army as ensign in the 9th Foot, and when he was only fourteen, or at most sixteen, years of age, he carried the colours of his regiment into action in the campaign in Holland under the Duke of York. From that date until his retirement, some sixteen years ago, he had spent an almost uninterrupted career in active service. In the operations on the Helder in 1799, in the expeditions to France and Spain in 1801, to Hanover in 1803, to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1805, and to Walcheren, at the siege of Flushing, and throughout the Peninsular campaign of 1809, he was on active service. In 1810 he returned to the Peninsula, and served during the remainder of the war. He took part in the campaign under the Duke of Wellington in Flanders in 1815, including the crowning victory of Waterloo, where he acted as Quartermaster-General to Sir Thomas Picton's "Fighting Division." At the end of the war he received the ribbon of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was one of the officers who, in recognition of their "distinguished services," were transferred from the Line regiments to the Guards. He also received the gold medal and clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive, and the silver medal and clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. In subsequent years he held the posts of Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, Commander of the Northern Districts, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, and Commander-in-Chief in India. In January, 1868, he was presented with the bâton of a Field Marshal; and in November, 1872, was appointed Constable of the Tower. The last honour conferred upon the Field Marshal was the Imperial order of St. Vladimir by the Emperor of Russia on his recent visit to this country. A portrait of Sir W. Gomm was given in our Number for Nov. 2, 1872.

MR. WARNER.

Edward Warner, Esq., of Higham Hall, Woodford, Essex, and of 49, Grosvenor-place, London, died at Brighton on the 7th inst. He was born in 1818, the elder son of Edward Warner, Esq., of Highams, by Ann Mary, his wife, daughter of George Pearson, Esq., of Jamaica, and was educated at Wadham College (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1844). In 1850 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and twice represented Norwich in Parliament—from 1852 to 1857, and from 1860 to 1868. Mr. Warner was a J.P. for Essex and Middlesex, a D.L. for the former county, and patron of two livings. He married, in 1848, Maria, daughter of Thomas Carr, Esq., of New Ross, county Wexford, and widow of J. Hibbitts, Esq., and leaves one son and one daughter.

The date of birth of Sir ARTHUR HELPS was erroneously stated last week to be 1817; it should have been July 10, 1813. Lady Helps survives Sir Arthur; and he leaves issue—Charles Leonard, in holy orders, Edmund, and four daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. W. Stone, late M.P. for Portsmouth.

It is stated that Mr. White, the senior doorkeeper of the House of Commons, has sent in his resignation, and will not return to his duties after the Easter recess. Mr. White has held this office for upwards of twenty years.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor entertained the Masters and other leading members of the Haberdashers' and Tallow Chandlers' Companies, with both of which he has been long identified, at dinner at the Mansion House.

The Commissioners of Sewers had under their consideration, on Tuesday, a report from their engineer upon the subject of some contemplated improvements in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar, and it was resolved to confer with the City Lands Committee of the Corporation, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and, if necessary, with the Government also, respecting the recommendations which had been made.

A fully-attended meeting of the Irish Home-Rule members was held on Monday afternoon, when the subject of discussion was the course to be adopted and the nature of the resistance to be offered to the Government bill for the amendment of the Peace Preservation Act. Captain Nolan and Mr. R. Power were appointed whips for the present Session.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at the sixty-first annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in the City-road. Mr. C. Lowther Kemp, the secretary, read the annual report. The extension of the building was much needed, as there was never a day that a single bed was empty, and the out-patients' rooms were constantly more crowded than they should be. The financial statement showed a slight decrease of subscriptions and donations, when compared with 1873; but that was accounted for by the influential advocacy of the Duke of Edinburgh the previous year. The estimated amount required for the building, &c. (£15,000), must be collected before the present houses were pulled down and the new premises commenced. Towards this sum £4500 had already been received, and the public generally was now appealed to for the remaining portion.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R. J. H. G. F. E. H. BUSHALLITE, DUMFRIES, M. CLARE, C. S. H. L.—We repeat that Problem No. 1619 cannot be solved by either 1. Q to K3 or Q to Q2.

STACKY CHAPMAN, H. J. K. J. B. M. C. G. H. V. A. T. A. GOSLING, FIE-POE-SHAME.—Problem No. 1620 cannot be solved as you propose.

CANT.—It was so.

CAM.—1. We quite agree with you in your estimate of Problem No. 1617. 2. Mr. Wormald's "Chess Openings," published by W. Morgan, 67, Barbican. 3. The Westminster Papers and City of London Chess Magazine.

M. E. L. J. N. D. J. C. W. E. A. SCHMIDT, J. WAKEFORD.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall be duly examined and reported upon.

J. O. H. T.—Many thanks for the game.

J. G. FINCH.—The three-mover is neat, and shall have a place anon. The one in four moves admits of a second solution, commencing 1. R to K3.

PROBLEM No. 1619.—Additional correct solutions received from N. M. Brewer, T. Newstead, W. Richardson, J. C. Leckenby, G. L. G. C. Rythway, Baz, J. N. C. Lancastrian, G. D. Robey, J. K. M. H. Moorhouse, M. Clare, Ben Rhydding, Pickwick, Miss Jane D. Polchinnelle, Miss Phoebe, Dr. G. Thomson, J. K. Pops, Nauticus.

PROBLEM No. 1620.—Correct solutions received from C. H. Baz, Lora, M. H. Moorhouse, E. B. Gordon, Womley, F. G. Landon, M. E. Inagh, Thornhill-square, W. Airey, D. G. H. P. Dr. G. Thomson, Owlet, J. G. C. J. K. Wakeford, K. Smith, Bosworth, M. Clare, M. A. Oxen, R. F. N. Banks, Miss Jane D. Sapiet Sapper, Amy M. Chapman, Bedford, North London Chess Club, H. R. Vincent, E. Leger, A. T. M. W. L. C. T. W. W. C. Turner, G. D. Robey, Peri, Three Blenheim Oranges, W. R. Tredunnock, Cant, M. Payne, J. Surdenbank, W. V. G. D. J. C. C. J. Ridpath, Emlet, Paul Fry, East Marden, Barrow Hedges, Alice Way, H. Schleusner, I. S. T. Clive Crookley, R. W. S. J. J. Walter P. J. S. H. Singleton, W. Peard, James B. X. Y. Z. H. G. Rainbach, Fischerbut, Wolverton, Mary A. C. Winter, A. B. O. Vossler, C. A. M. Harle.

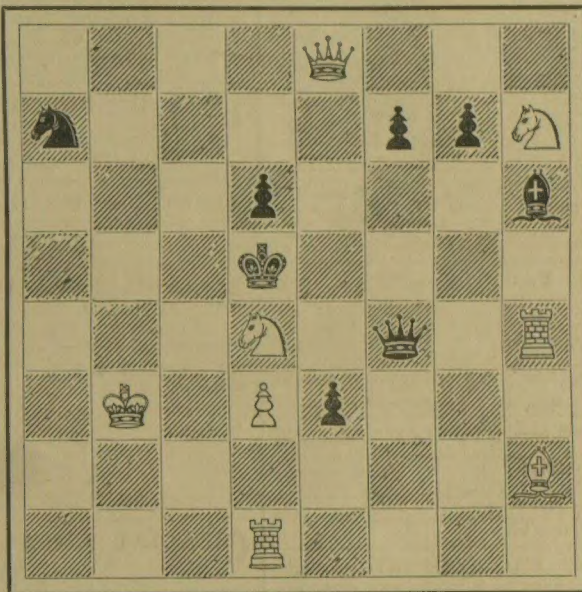
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1620.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q Kt 2nd | Anything | 2. Q, Kt, or P mates. | |

PROBLEM No. 1622.

By Mr. S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of ten simultaneous Games played at Clifton, on Feb. 23, by Mr. Blackburne, without seeing either boards or men. Mr. Blackburne's opponents on this occasion were Messrs. Thorold, Minchin, Pierpoint, Miss Rudge, Messrs. Berry, Boorne, Percy, Fedden, Tibbett, and Cook; and, although he was not quite in his usual health, yet the strength of the opponents arrayed against him was calculated to put his powers to a severe strain than usual. Of the ten games played he won three, lost five, and two were abandoned as drawn. In the annexed Game Mr. Blackburne's opponent was Mr. PIERPOINT.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. P to Q B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | This is inferior to 14. Kt to Q B 3rd. | |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 14. Kt to Q R 4th | Kt takes B |
| 4. P to K R 4th | P to K Kt 5th | 15. Kt takes Kt | P to Q R 4th |
| 5. Kt to K 5th | P to K R 4th | 16. Kt takes Kt | R to Q R 3rd |
| 6. B to Q B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 17. Q R to K B sq | Q to K 2nd |
| In these days of progress it is quite refreshing to come across a specimen of this fossil defence. | | | |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P to Q 3rd | 18. P to Q 5th | K to B 2nd |
| 8. Kt to Q 3rd | P to K B 6th | 19. K to B 2nd | |
| 9. P takes P | B to K 2nd | In order to enable him to retreat the Knight, when attacked, to Q 2nd. | |
| 10. B to K 3rd | B to K 2nd | 20. Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q Kt 4th |
| We prefer posting this Bishop at K B 4th, as, in that case, after the check with the Bishop and the subsequent exchange of Pawns, the White Queen, when attacked, can be played to King's 3rd, where she exercises a strong influence on the adverse game. | | | |
| 11. K to Q 2nd | B takes P (ch) | 21. B to Q 4th | |
| 12. Q takes P | P takes P | 22. Q to K B 2nd | Castles |
| 13. Q to K B 4th | B to K Kt 5th | 23. P takes P | Kt takes P |
| Better, we think, to retreat the Queen to K B sq. If Black, then, in reply, play 13. B to K Kt 4th, the first player can join with 14. Kt to K B 4th, with a good game. | | | |
| 14. Q takes Kt | | 24. R to K sq | Kt to K 6th (ch) |
| 15. Kt takes P | | 25. R takes Kt | R takes Q, |
| 16. P to K 5th | | | and wins. |

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

One of the Games by correspondence in the recent Match won by the Cambridge University Chess Club against the Bristol Club.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game)

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| WHITE (Cam.) | BLACK (Bristol) | WHITE (Cam.) | BLACK (Bristol) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Kt takes Kt |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 14. Q takes Kt | Kt to K 4th |
| 3. B to Q Kt 5th | P to Q B 3rd | This was not a well-considered move. White is now enabled to advance the Pawns on the King's flank with great effect. | |
| 4. B to K R 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 15. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 5. Castles | Kt takes K P | 16. P to K B 4th | B to K B 3rd |
| According to the latest German "lights," this constitutes the veritable line of defence against the Ruy Lopez. It is, however, perhaps, questionable whether it is really superior to the old move of 5. B to K 2nd. | | | |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P to Q Kt 4th | 17. P to K Kt 4th | R to Q B sq |
| 7. B to Q Kt 3rd | B to K 3rd | 18. P to K B 5th | B to K B 2nd |
| 8. P takes P | | 19. P to K Kt 5th | B to K 2nd |
| Black's eighth move is preferred by Max Lange. Andersen, in the new Berlin Schachzeitung, recommends 8. Kt to K 2nd, followed by 9. B to K 2nd. | | | |
| 9. B to K 3rd | B to K 2nd | 20. Q to K Kt 2nd | P to K B 4th |
| This move has the sanction of the German Handbook, but 9. Kt to Q R 4th, with the object of getting rid of the adverse King's Bishop, appears to us to be, at least, as effective. | | | |
| 10. P to Q B 3rd | Castles | 21. P to K B 6th | B to Q 3rd |
| 11. Q to Q 3rd | | 22. P takes P | R to K sq |
| A little examination will show that Black has no resource. If they play 24. B to B 2nd, White takes on the Bishop with Rook; if 24. B takes R P (ch), then 25. K to R sq; if 24. B to K 5th 25. B takes Q P (ch), &c. | | | |
| 12. P takes P (en pass.) | B takes P | 23. P to K Kt 6th | |
| When they moved the R to K sq, the Bristol players apparently overlooked this crushing rejoinder. | | | |
| 13. P to K Kt 6th | | 24. B to K R 6th, | B takes Kt P |
| and Bristol resigned. | | | |

The third report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Endowed Schools and Hospitals of Scotland was issued on Monday. Several reforms in the system of administration are recommended, and it is suggested that an Act should be passed conferring the necessary powers on an Executive Commission. Extended powers of dealing with trusts should also be conferred upon the Court of Session.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils, dated March 21 and Nov. 26, 1872, May 28, 1873, and July 30, 1874, of Mr. William Milner, late of Bentley-road, Liverpool, patent fire-resisting safe manufacturer, who died on Sept. 30 last, at Port Erin, Isle of Man, have been proved at the Liverpool district registry both by the Rev. James Walker Milner (the brother), the Rev. James Watson, Henry Rodgers, and Arthur Thomas, the surviving general executors, and by Samuel Orford and John Owens, the acting business executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator, in the event of his not having done so in his lifetime, gives a site at Port Erin for the erection of a church or chapel, to be called St. Catherine's, and £1000 for the building of it. Some cottages are also left upon trust, out of the income of which £25 per annum is to be paid towards the support of a minister for the same. To each of the children of his daughter, Mrs. Jane Ratcliff, he bequeaths £1000 stock of the London and North-Western Railway; £1000 to his foreman, Mr. Owens, if in his service at his decease; and legacies and annuities to various other persons, including his brother, executors, and others; and he recites as the reason of his not leaving anything to his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Rowlinson Ratcliff, that he has already given him one fourth of the capital in his business. The deceased provides for his business being carried on for the next ten years, but ultimately it is to be sold; and, on the complete conversion of all his property into money, he gives out of his pure personalty a sum equal to one tenth of the residue of his real and personal estate to his daughter, brother, and Mr. Rodgers, for the purpose of their distributing it at their discretion, one-fourth among the charitable institutions in each of the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and London; but an infirmary or infirmaries, a dispensary or dispensaries, are to participate in each of the said towns, and the other charitable institutions selected must be established upon a sound Protestant basis. The testator wishes this gift of one-tenth of the residue to be considered as a gift from his late father, John Milner, and himself, as constituting the firm of John Milner and Son, formerly carried on together by them. The residue of all his property he leaves upon trust for his daughter for life, and at her death to her issue, as she shall by will appoint.

The will, with one codicil, dated Feb. 19 and Dec. 20, 1870, of Mr. George James Barnard Hankey, late of Fetcham Park, Surrey, who died on Jan. 14 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by John Barnard Hankey, the son, and Alexander Devas Druce, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his executor, Mr. Druce, £200; upon trust for his daughter, Evelyn Elizabeth Hankey, £6000; to his wife an annuity of £1000; and he declares that the provision he makes for his wife and children is in addition to that already made for them by settlement. The residue of his personalty, and his real estate, he leaves to his said son.

The will and two codicils, dated Dec. 23 and 30, 1874, and Jan. 15 last, of Mr. William Foster Newton, late of No. 3, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, City, wine merchant, who died at his residence, Bingham House, Richmond, on Jan. 18, were proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Laura Newton, the widow, Joseph Arch, and Arthur George Matt Newton, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the New Wesleyan Chapel, Kew-road, Richmond, £150; to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Home Missionary Society, and the Worn-Out Wesleyan Ministers and Ministers' Widows Fund, £100 each, all free of duty; to the president of the Wesleyan Conference 500 books on theology and divinity, to be selected by him out of his library to aid in forming a local preachers' library for the two London districts. There are some other legacies and considerable gifts to his widow and daughter; the residue he leaves to his sons, Arthur and Frank.

The will, dated Jan. 25, 1873, of General Montague Cholmley Johnstone, who died Sept. 22 last, at Baden-Baden, was proved on the 6th inst. by his son, Frank Fawkes Johnstone, the sole executor, under £7000.

The will, dated Jan. 8, 1875, of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, late of Eversley, Hants, Canon of Westminster, who died on Jan. 23, was proved on the 1st inst. by John Martineau, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £4000. The testator bequeaths to his children's spouse an annuity of £20 for life, or until she shall marry; and, subject thereto, he devises and bequeaths all his property to his wife.

GIANT TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

It has been supposed that the Sierra *sequoias*, or big trees of California, are confined to a few small and isolated groves. It was discovered last summer that a body of big-tree timber in Fresno County is not properly a grove, but a forest extending for not less than seventy miles in a north-west and south-eastward direction, with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep cañons which cut across the general course of the forest. Different persons have traced the forest from the basin of the Tule River in latitude 36 deg. 20 min. across those of the Kaweah and Kings to that of the San Joaquin. The elevation has not been carefully measured, but is supposed to vary from 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. Unlike the groves further north, this forest consists mainly, and in some places almost exclusively, of the big trees, and there are also a multitude in all the stages of growth, some just sprouting and others saplings only two or three feet through. The largest standing tree as yet measured is 40 ft. in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures 41 ft. across. A tree 24 ft. in diameter 4 ft. above the ground is precisely the same thickness 60 ft. higher. A fallen trunk is hollow throughout its length, and the hole is large enough to drive a horse and buggy 72 ft. in it, as in a tunnel. The wood is similar in general character to the Coast *sequoia*, or common redwood, straight in grain, splitting freely, even enough in grain for furniture, and far superior to oak in its keeping qualities in positions exposed to alterations of moisture. The Sierra *sequoia* does not throw up sprouts from its stump as does the redwood, and can therefore be felled more readily. It was wise in Congress to make a reservation for pleasure purposes of the Mariposa Grove, which is near Yosemite, small and conveniently accessible to tourists by the present routes of travel; but the Tulare-Fresno forest—it is all in those two counties—cannot be converted into a public reservation. Numerous saw-mills will be built on its line, and flumes will carry the lumber down to the consumers.—*San Francisco Alta*.

Mrs. Peacock, described as the successor of Joanna Southcote, died recently at the age of 103. She had been three times married, and one of her marriage certificates was dated 1801.

A return made by the National Debt Commissioners shows that in February there was standing to the credit of the trustee Savings Banks of the United Kingdom £41,425,475, and to the credit of the Post-Office Savings Banks £24,005,877, making a total of no less than £65,431,352 belonging to Savings Banks. This is above three millions more than at the corresponding date in 1874.

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PSIDIUM.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME, Sweet-scented PSIDIUM, from the Pomegranate Flower. Quite unique. The fashion for the season of 1875. PSidium is copyright, and is distilled only by Piesse and Lubin, Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-st., London, W.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsules IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. **SOLE CONSIGNEES,** **ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.**

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and Rheumatic and Hysterical Complaints. Price 1s. 11d. per box, of all Druggists.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The Throat and Windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of lozenges. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Each box, 6d. or 1s. (by post for 8 or 10 stamps), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-st., and 170, Piccadilly.

TO CONNOISSEURS, Gentlemen from India, Foreigners.—1000 BOXES fine-flavoured FOREIGN CIGARS cheap, personally selected abroad. Liberal assortment. Samples (value 3s.) 15 stamps, in duplicate 3s.—BENSON, Wilton Lodge, Margate.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per Dozen. Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers—Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, LEA and PERRINS, which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE after this date, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.—Nov., 1874.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY. Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tes, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA. The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall. Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and superseded every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold, in tins, in packets only, by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST. Sold in 1 lb. Packets and ½ lb. Packets.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON. Sold in Boxes.

THE FACTORY of NOISIEL-SUR-MARNE (the largest of its kind in the world) makes annually 12,000,000 lb. of Chocolate Menier (more than is made by the whole of the English manufacturers, including cocoas, &c.). The following is a list of the countries to which the whole of the production is sent:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| France and Colonies | 10,000,000 |
| England and Colonies | 1,400,000 |
| Turkey, Principalities, and Greece | 150,000 |
| United States, North America | 135,000 |
| Mexico and Central America | 135,000 |
| South America | 77,000 |
| Spain and Portugal | 58,000 |
| Belgium and Holland | 30,700 |
| Other countries | 68,800 |

The Custom duties on Cocoa and Sugar and Vanilla paid by Menier to the French Government during the last twelve months amount to £180,000; in England the whole of the duty paid on Cocoa for twelve months is below £30,000.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is made with Cocoa and Sugar only. The introduction by English makers of farinaceous matters, such as Starch, Arrowroot, Corn-flour, &c., for the purpose of thickening, in the mixtures called "Cocoa," has prevented the English public from appreciating the real qualities of the Cocoa items mixed with Sugar only and from adopting "Chocolate" more generally, instead of tea or coffee, for breakfast.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—When you buy Chocolate, ask for Menier's, and see that you get it. Each packet or box, and the Chocolate itself, bears the name "Menier." Other inferior kinds are often substituted.—London Warehouse, Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty of diet who a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. **EPPS' COCOA.** BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly. Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London. New York, Smith and Vanderbeek, 45 and 47, Park-place.

BEST FOOD for INFANTS, as supplied to us by **THE ROYAL NURSERIES,** and containing the **HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT** in the most Digestible and convenient form. **SAVORY and MOORE,** 143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

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CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION, and WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are **PANCREATIC EMULSION** and **PANCHEATINE.** The Original and Genuine prepared only by **SAVORY and MOORE,** 143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all other Chemists.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides) pronounced to be the best yet introduced. 41 5s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE. Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s. for 14 yards (Devore's); any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to **PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** 226 to 232, Regent-street, London.

GOOD BLACK SILK DRESSES. GREAT FALL IN THE PRICES. A fresh and large importation from Lyons of excellent wearing qualities, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 8d.; formerly sold at 1s. 6d. per yard higher. Superb Silks at 6s., and up to 10s. 9d., considerably less than formerly. The above are the cheapest and best value offered for many years. For Patterns, be sure to address as follows:—**PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** 226 to 232, Regent-street, London. An advantage given by taking a whole piece.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH CACHEMIRE **TABLER JACKET and POLONAISE,** Handsomely Beaded and Embroidered, at 2s. 2½, 3s., and 3s. 6d. upwards, to the most exquisitely Beautiful Specimens. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD is supplied Extremely Cheap by **PETER ROBINSON.**

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| Cotton Dresses | 4s. 11d. |
| Ditto, made up complete | 15s. 0d. |
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| Ditto, made up complete | 21s. 0d. |
| Cloth Jackets | 12s. 0d. |
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Each article being specially good at the price. Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 21 gu. and up to 5 gu.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d. Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d., and up to the richest quality. The Patent Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W. SPRING SEASON, 1875. Being now in a position to notify to my Patrons that my SPRING SHOW of NEW GOODS is READY for INSPECTION, having completed all my Early Purchases, including some very large Foreign Parcels, I desire to announce that my Stock, which is renowned for its completeness and extent, is considerably larger than usual this season, owing to the enormous demand, which I find constantly increasing.

COMPLETE SETS of PATTERNS sent post free to all parts of the globe. **IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.** BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. 4s. 11d. per yard. BLACK SILKS .. Bonnet's .. 4s. 11d. per yard. BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11d. per yard. RICH LYONS CORDED SILK, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 11d. per yard.

SPECIAL NOTICE. If possible to keep pace with the increasing demand for this most charming texture, and to prevent delay and disappointment in the execution of orders, for the future I shall hold an enormous Stock in this my Specialty.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED (as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales), pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely. One Hundred other Choice Shades, any length cut, 1s. 11d. per yard; 28 inches wide.

HALF A GUINEA for a SILK DRESS Ladies who purchased my extraordinary Black and White Striped Japanese Silks of last year can have a similar article this season at 10½d. per yard.

ONE SHILLING per YARD, COLOURED STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.—I am now offering a Manufacturer's Stock of these Silks at the lowest prices, and trust every Lady who reads this advertisement will write for patterns. **CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.**

SATIN CASHMERE. A perfect marvel of weaving ingenuity. The proprietors of this exquisite material tell me it has taken two clever mechanicians some months perfecting the machinery used in its manufacture. Certainly everyone who sees it must confess it is extremely beautiful, and must fully compensate for all the trouble used in its invention. Ladies who may purchase it will find its appearance does not in any way detract from its good qualities, both being equally perfect, which cannot be said of many articles of dress. 27 inches wide, 3s. 3d. per yard.

ONE SHILLING per YARD. At this most moderate price I have made a successful contract of a Summer Checked Cloth of Norwich manufacture, the wear of which is guaranteed, and is remarkably cheap and pretty. 28 inches wide.

BEN TIEVE. An extremely pretty light Fancy Tweed, most suitable for summer excursions and travelling purposes, resisting the weather as well as a waterproof Tweed, without the ugly appearance appertaining to that material. Chiefly in dark heath mixtures and grey shades. 28 inches wide. 15½d. per yard.

BAHAMAS CHECKS. These handsome stylish-looking goods may, at first, strike many ladies as being rather large patterns for making up well. The two cloth, "plain and checked" should be used in one costume, and when well arranged the tout ensemble is particularly handsome. 28 inches wide. 1s. 9d. per yard.

POLO TWEEDS. For early spring dresses. This is a washable Tweed, and some extremely pretty checks will be seen in this set of patterns. Ladies will do well to choose, at least, one dress from this series, for useful and economical morning wear. 28 inches wide. 1s. 6d. per yard.

FRENCH TWILLED BEIGES. Most ladies are acquainted with the class of material called by the French "Beige." The Cloth I advertise under the above heading is only different from the original manufacture by being twilled, and also much finer and lighter than those worn during the cold weather. A very nice range of grey shades will be found in this set of patterns. 27 inches wide. 1s. 3½d. per yard.

ROWETTA CHECKS and STRIPES. A kind of Basket Cloth. An imitation of a very expensive French fabric, most effective in appearance, and will wash and wear equally as well as the Genuine, to which they are very similar in colourings. 36 inches wide. 1s. per yard.

NEW PRINTS always make a fresh and pretty Morning Dress, at a price beneath consideration. No lady could pass over my beautiful assortment of Patterns without at least making one selection from them. They are irresistibly pretty. 6½d. per yard. 32 inches wide. Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W. Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPEL, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their silks, Linens, Laces, Madras Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPEL, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street, and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

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